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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



## UN Agency Dismisses Criticism By Ethiopia

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — Poul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, on Thursday dismissed as "political" charges by Ethiopia that his agency has favored Sudan and shown bias against Ethiopia in distributing refugee assistance.

"We have heard this before," he said at a press conference, in reference to charges made Wednesday by Ethiopia's ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Kassa Kebede, that the refugee agency had exaggerated estimates of Ethiopian refugees in Sudan and Somalia and that its aid program in Sudan has "enticed" people out of Ethiopia.

"A good part of it is political if a country says you can't work in another country," Mr. Hartling said. "We keep to a humanitarian, non-political role. We shall help where people are in need."

Mr. Hartling announced Thursday that the refugee agency is launching a special appeal for \$96.4 million for the rest of the year to assist refugees in Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and the Central African Republic.

The bulk of the money, he said, would be spent in Sudan, with \$68.2 million being used for Ethiopian refugees in the east of the country and \$5.7 million for about 60,000 refugees from Chad.

UN officials say Ethiopia, with about seven million people affected by famine, has received \$375 million in international aid since November, while Sudan, with 4.5 million affected people, has received \$90 million during the same period.

Mr. Hartling said that between 250,000 and 300,000 Ethiopians have fled to Sudan since October and that the agency's appeal is based on the assumption that the figure will rise to 600,000 by the middle of this year.

He said \$43.7 million will be spent on the purchase and distribution of food. He added that there was an urgent need to get food into eastern Sudan before June, when rains are expected to hamper food distribution.



**MINISTER UNDER ATTACK** — Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom of Sweden, standing beside Prime Minister Olof Palme in Parliament, faces a vote of no confidence Friday for casting doubt on official reports that foreign submarines have violated Swedish waters. Mr. Bodstrom is almost certain to retain his office.

## U.K. Mine Safety Aides Threaten to Join Strike

United Press International

LONDON — British mine safety supervisors on Thursday threatened to join the 48-week strike by miners because of management "intransigence," which could shut down all of the country's coal mines.

The supervisors put aside sharp policy differences with the National Union of Mineworkers and called for an immediate resumption of full negotiations to settle the dispute.

British mines can operate only after legally required exhaustive safety and engineering checks carried out by members of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfriers.

The supervisors' union decided in October not to join the miners' strike after negotiating a compromise with the National Coal Board on the planned closure of uneconomic mines.

But the president of the miners' union, Arthur Scargill, and the supervisors' leader, Ken Sampey, said Thursday that the coal board's stance had "completely undermined" the supervisors' agreement. The coal board said it was awaiting word from both unions "before deciding if and how to respond."

The board said that 3,543 miners have returned to work so far this week. It said that more than 40 percent of miners are now at work. The union disputes those figures.

The strike began on March 12 over the coal board's plans to close 20 unprofitable mines with the possible loss of 20,000 jobs. The union has said that it will allow pits to close only if they are unsafe or exhausted.

Last week, the board insisted on written guarantees from the union that it will discuss closing uneconomic mines as a condition for reopening talks. The union has refused.

Mr. Sampey said, "Because of the intransigent attitude" of the National Coal Board in demanding from the National Union of Mineworkers "a written undertaking to discuss this issue, this completely undermines the agreement we reached in October."

Mr. Scargill added, "The two organizations call on the board to immediately resume full negotiations without preconditions and settle the strike."

## Lebanese Hold Strike Over Israeli Occupation

Reuters

SIDON, Lebanon — A strike in protest of Israeli paralyzing southern Lebanon on Thursday after the Shiite Moslem leader, Nabih Berri, urged increased resistance to Israel's two-and-a-half year occupation.

The roads into Sidon, the south's main city, were blocked by blazing tires and makeshift barricades. Streets there and in the port city of Tyre were deserted. Security sources said there were protests in other Shiite towns and villages.

The sources said that Christian villages near Sidon joined the strike as the city's archbishop, Ibrahim Helou, and Moslem leaders condemned "arbitrary Israeli practices" saying that Israel was trying to stir up sectarian strife in the south.

Mr. Berri issued a strike call Wednesday to protest what he called "bystander and criminal Israeli measures around Tyre after guerrilla attacks there wounded 16 Israelis in 24 hours."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Italy Asks Sofia to Extradite Celenk

ROME (AP) — Italy asked Bulgaria on Thursday to extradite a reputed Turkish gang leader, Bekir Celenk, one of seven persons charged with complicity in the 1981 assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II. Mr. Celenk, three other Turks and three Bulgarians are to be tried in May on charges that they were involved in organizing the attack on the pope by Mehmet Ali Agca. Mr. Celenk appeared before reporters in Sofia on Thursday as Bulgarian officials announced that they were considering their own trial of Mr. Agca. However, they did not specify what charges Mr. Agca might face.

Yordan Ormankov, a Bulgarian Interior Ministry official, said Bulgaria has "categorical evidence of Agca's guilt," but he said the public prosecutor's office would have the final word on whether he will be tried. Mr. Agca, a Turk, is serving a life sentence for wounding the pope in St. Peter's Square in May 1981. Mr. Celenk is accused of offering Mr. Agca 3 million Deutsche marks (then about \$1.2 million) to shoot the pope. Mr. Celenk also has been linked in drug trafficking and gun running.

### Indian Spy Suspect Alleges Torture

NEW DELHI (UPI) — A suspect in the Indian espionage network that allegedly fed state secrets to Russia, the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany told a judge on Thursday that police had tortured him to confess, while government sources said a Soviet diplomat was expelled and another was under suspicion.

S. Parthasarathi, 62, a retired Defense Ministry official and one of the 16 arrested Indian members of the spy ring, told a magistrate's court: "I am being tortured, harassed and coerced to make a confession." He withdrew his confession offer, saying he was innocent, but did not give details of the alleged torture.

State security officials asked Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for permission to detain some "top-level" officials for questioning, the Press Trust of India reported. New Delhi police, meanwhile, arrested 30 demonstrators as they tried to march on the embassies of France, Poland and East Germany.

### 2 Kashmiris Get Life for U.K. Murder

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — Two Kashmiri separatists were sentenced to life imprisonment on Thursday for what the prosecution called the "cold-blooded execution" last year of an Indian diplomat, Britain.

Abdul Raja, 28, and Mohammed Riaz, 23, were found guilty Monday of the unlawful imprisonment and murder of Ravindra Mhatre, 48, an assistant commissioner at the Indian consulate in Birmingham.

Three other Kashmiri separatists were sentenced to between two and 20 years imprisonment and a fourth man was fined \$500 (\$360). All four had pleaded guilty to charges related to Mr. Mhatre's abduction. The Kashmir Liberation Army, seeking independence for the northern Indian state of Kashmir, claimed responsibility for kidnapping Mr. Mhatre.

### Buckley Quitting Radio Free Europe

NEW YORK (NYT) — James L. Buckley, president of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, plans to resign by the end of the year. "I've advised the board that things are on a good track and they should be looking for a successor," Mr. Buckley said by telephone from the station's headquarters in Munich.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, financed by the U.S. government, broadcast news and information to the Soviet bloc countries. At one time the stations were affiliated with the Central Intelligence Agency, but they are now supervised by an independent federal agency, the Board for International Broadcasting. The two years that Mr. Buckley has been president have not been without controversy, including charges of inappropriate programs occasionally have been aired.

Mr. Buckley, 62, said he told the board when he took the job that he did not intend to stay more than two or three years. The former senator from New York says he plans to return to the United States and join a law firm.

### Nicaragua Increases Price of Food

MANAGUA (Reuters) — Nicaragua's Ministry of Internal Trade has raised the price of meat and milk about 100 percent.

An announcement Wednesday listed an increase of 110 percent for eggs and more than 50 percent for chicken. Officials said the price of basic grains and sugar, not listed in the announcement, might be increased later. Diplomats said the move spotlighted economic troubles caused partly by the widening war the Nicaraguan Army is fighting against insurgent forces armed, trained and financed by the United States.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua's vice president, Sergio Ramirez, visiting London on Wednesday, asked Britain to urge Washington to exercise its influence by reaffirming backing for the Contadora regional peace plan and by encouraging the United States to resume the dialogue with Nicaragua it suspended three weeks ago. Mr. Ramirez met for talks with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

### For the Record

The Soviet ground forces commander, Marshal Vasili I. Petrov, has been promoted to the post of first deputy defense minister, Western military experts in Moscow said Thursday.

A bill transferring Hong Kong to China when Britain's lease on the colony expires in 1997 completed its passage through the British House of Commons on Thursday. The bill is expected to go to the House of Lords, the upper chamber of Parliament, on Feb. 19.

Laws prohibiting interracial sex and mixed marriages will be reviewed by a special committee of legislators and could be repealed, South Africa's Internal Affairs Minister, Frederik de Klerk, announced Thursday in Parliament in Cape Town.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, proposed in Washington that the deadlocked dispute with Israel over a small strip of territory in the Sinai desert, called Taba, be submitted to international arbitration.

Lee M. Thomas won the approval of the Senate on Thursday to head the Environmental Protection Agency.

## Polish Court Jails Priest's Murderers

(Continued from Page 1)

aware that they were acting illegally and violating departmental procedures."

The judge said he had received more than 1,000 letters, a number of which supported the prosecutor's demand that Mr. Piotrowski be hanged. But he said that Polish law should not be used for revenge.

"Punishment is supposed to educate and deter," the judge said. "Only under unique circumstances can capital punishment be imposed. It is not necessary to resort to it in this case."

The most surprising sentence was that imposed on Mr. Piotrowski, the deputy director of an Interior Ministry department that monitored church activities and the supervisor of the three junior officers.

Evidence against him consisted largely of accusations by the other defendants that he had encouraged illegal action to curb the outspoken cleric's activities and had provided them with travel documents and a special road pass when they set out on the kidnapping mission in October.

For the authorities, staging the trial was an attempt to mollify outrage over the killing by appearing to meet demands of full disclosure and justice.

But the Roman Catholic Church is upset about how the case was used to spread allegations that Father Popieluszko was a political extremist and allegations against other clerics.

In a letter made public this week, the church accused the Communist Party press of biased coverage of the trial and warned of damage to church-state relations.

The proceedings opened a rare window on the abuse of power, ineptitude and arrogance of the shadowy security apparatus. Access to the trial, including attendance by a restricted number of Western correspondents, was unprecedented in the Soviet bloc, where security police seldom are held accountable for breaking laws.

The killing was recounted in exhaustive detail, beginning with Father Popieluszko's kidnapping on Oct. 19. His body was recovered from a reservoir 11 days later.

But the hearings seemed to raise more questions than they answered, leaving unsolved who was behind the crime. The defendants retracted pretrial statements that had implicated superiors in the Interior Ministry. The state prosecutor concluded that no one else in the ministry was involved.

But attorneys suggested that the investigation for the crime may have come from abroad. The prosecutor pointed to Western "centers of subversion," a Popieluszko family lawyer with close ties to the church leadership implied that the Soviet security police might have played a role.

The motive, too, remained a mystery. Mr. Piotrowski claimed to have acted out of frustration with legal methods in restraining Father Popieluszko, a supporter of the banned Solidarity union whose defiant sermons attracted large crowds at a Warsaw church.

But General Zenon Piatek, the suspended head of the four men's department, told the court he was informed in early October by Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish episcopate, that it had been decided to send Father Popieluszko to Rome.

If this is true — church officials have not publicly denied it — then killing the popular priest would have only made sense as a political provocation, which is what the prosecution maintains it was.

## Reagan Declares ANZUS Alliance Sound and Solid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan met Thursday with Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia and pronounced the ANZUS alliance "very sound and very solid" despite Australia's refusal to help the United States monitor MX missile tests.

The only thing that has happened to disturb that is the New Zealand position on our vessel," Mr. Reagan said. He was referring to the New Zealand government's refusal to let a U.S. destroyer make a port call. New Zealand has banned the entry into the country of nuclear arms or port calls by nuclear-powered ships.

"Other than that, I think our alliance is very sound and very solid," the president said. He said he was not concerned about Australia's position on the MX missile tests. That stand led the United States to announce on Wednesday that it would proceed with the tests without Australian help.

The MX issue involves a Pentagon plan to test fire the missile into the Tasman Sea east of Australia. On the eve of Mr. Hawke's meeting Wednesday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Australia disclosed that it would not allow the United States to use Australian territory to monitor the test.

Mr. Shultz said he does not believe the Australian decision is a serious setback to U.S.-Australian relations.

He claimed responsibility for a suicide car bomb near Tyre on Tuesday that he said had caused 100 Israeli casualties. He said he had promised to unleash 50 car bombs "and I usually keep my word." Israel said that the explosion Tuesday injured 10 soldiers.

### Airliner Held in Beirut

Gimmens at Beirut's airport released a Cyprus Airways jetliner and its nine crew members Thursday after holding them hostage for six hours in an attempt to force the release of two Shiite Moslem hijackers imprisoned in a Greek Cypriot jail. The Associated Press reported.

"It's over. There is no one on the plane," Bassam Tlais, a negotiator from the Shiite militia Amal, said by radio from aboard the plane at 9:10 P.M.

It was unknown what had happened to the assailants. They had threatened to kill a hostage one hour after the expiration of a 12-hour deadline they had set for negotiations to begin on the release of the two men, the officials reported.

## U.S. Officials Felt Betrayed

(Continued from Page 1)

small crack appearing in alliance solidarity."

People outside the administration inner circle, however, are baffled by its behavior.

Michael McGwire, a British analyst of naval affairs at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said, "If they are worried about a precedent, the best way to create one is what they are doing."

He and other analysts believe that the only real value of ANZUS is the political support Australia and New Zealand have traditionally given the United States and that to poison relations because Mr.

Lange honored a campaign pledge may not be productive.

One of the main dangers is that coercion applied to New Zealand might have an adverse effect on Australian public opinion.

Mr. Hawke is understood to have asked to be relieved of the obligation to provide support for the MX missile tests because of indignation from members of his own cabinet. But it is possible that the port call dispute with New Zealand and the way in which Washington handled it would have forced cancellation of the Australian support in any case, according to Mr. McGwire and other analysts.

## For Twins, Auschwitz Still Holds a Special Horror

(Continued from Page 1)

me: 'What did they do to you?' I said, 'I don't know. I don't feel anything. I'm still under anesthesia.'

The other men then told him that part of their sexual organs had been removed. An hour later, O.C. testified, the anesthetics wore off, and he was able to feel that a surgical operation had been conducted on him.

One of the most moving moments came in the testimony of Ephraim Reichenberg, 58, who had had to have his vocal cords removed because of injections Dr. Mengele gave him in his neck. He gave his testimony through a special microphone placed on his neck just below his jaw that made his voice sound as though it was coming from a computer.

Mr. Reichenberg was not a twin but greatly resembled his brother. A Jew working for the Nazis came up to them when they got off the train at Auschwitz and forced them out of the "selection" line, where it was decided who would live and who would die immediately in the gas chambers. The Jewish workers pushed them up to a Nazi soldier and said that they were twins. He and his brother did not object.

His brother had a "beautiful voice and sang once for the Germans," Mr. Reichenberg said. But

his own voice was very poor, and Dr. Mengele wanted to know why one "twin" had a beautiful voice and the other did not. He conducted experiments on their vocal cords that impaired their speech and eventually created growths that led to the removal of Mr. Reichenberg's vocal cords in 1967.

"Since 1967 until five months ago, I could not speak at all," he said.

A nurse in her bunkhouse stole some morphine and a syringe and told Mrs. Eliaz to put her baby out of its misery.

"You want me to kill my own child? I said, 'I can't do it.'"

"We had a big argument, until I did it," she said, choking back tears as the audience felt completely silent. "I murdered my own child."

"The next day Mengele came," she continued. "He couldn't find

my baby's corpse among the heap of bodies outside our bloc. He cursed me for cheating him."

For the twins who came to Jerusalem, it was a cathartic reunion where they could unlock memories in the presence of the only other people in the world who would really understand — their fellow twins.

"Then I bought this wonderful device," he added, pulling the microphone from his neck and holding it up. "This too was invented by the Germans and that is a pity."

Another survivor, Ruth Eliaz, recounted in an almost hypnotic monotone how she gave birth while under the authority of Dr. Mengele. Angered that he had not noticed her pregnancy beforehand, which would have prompted him to send her to the gas chambers, Dr. Mengele ordered her to give birth to the baby. Once it was born, he forced her to cover her breasts with tape.

"He wanted to see how long a baby would live without food," Mrs. Eliaz said. "The child got thinner and thinner, weaker and weaker. Every day Mengele would come and look at it."

After his story was told, the inquiry board asked all those in the audience whom he had taken care of to stand up. One by one various sets of male twins rose to hail the man they called in Hungarian

"Spiegel Baci," or Uncle Spiegel. The audience broke into applause.

Rene Slotkin and his twin sister, Irene Hitzne, both from the New York area, were 6 years old when they were brought to Dr. Mengele. Since their liberation, they had not discussed their imprisonment or been in contact with any of the other twins.

At the conclusion of the three-day inquiry, Mr. Slotkin sat in his seat, overcome with emotion, his cheeks wet with tears.

"Many of the men recognized me, they remembered me right away," he said of the other male twins. "Just like Auschwitz changed me, I am not the same now after this meeting. It made me aware that there are others out there like me. This meeting unlocked things that we had been keeping inside ourselves. It will help us cope better, even though now we are hurting."

Mr. Slotkin said he had gone to a kibbutz where the records of the Jews of Theresienstadt concentration camp were kept. That was the camp where he and his twin sister last saw their mother before they were shipped to Auschwitz. Tuesday, searching through the records, they discovered their mother's name on the Nazi list of those who had been murdered in Theresienstadt.

"Seeing her name written there in black and white in that book was like a tombstone for us," said Mr. Slotkin's wife, June.

"It was the only record we have had of what happened to her. It was hard for us to leave that book, that printed name. It was like leaving her grave."

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With the cooperation of the French Government, we have gathered together the key ministers most directly involved with policies affecting business activities in France.

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Hubert Curien, Minister of Research and Technology.  
Michel Delebarre, Minister of Labour, Employment and Vocational Training.  
Roland Dumas, Minister of External Relations.

\*Mr. Dumas has completed his program.

Additional insights will be provided by a panel of international businessmen and bankers, including Eric Bourdais de Charbonniere, SVP, and General Manager, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Laik Le Hoch-Prigent, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc.

Each presentation will be followed by a question-and-answer period, and simultaneous French-English translation will be provided at all times.

An important aspect of the conference will be the extensive opportunities to engage in informal discussion with the current policy makers and with other business executives actively doing business with France.

On February 27, the Ministry of Industrial Redeployment and Foreign Trade is organizing full day visits, exclusively for conference attendees, to industrial plants including

the Aerospatiale plant in Toulouse. Full details will be sent to all participants registering for the conference. To register for this exceptional conference, please complete and return the registration form today.

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### CONFERENCE LOCATION

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# For Democrats, Reagan's Speech Is a Time for Soul Searching and Pledges to 'Change'

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party, in an extraordinary response to President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union speech, conceded a "resounding defeat" at his hands in November and portrayed itself as a "party that knows it has to change" to "earn anew the political respect of mainstream America."

Normally, the out-of-power party responds to such presidential messages by taking the offensive and suggesting that the state of the nation is far shakier than the president has described. But the Democrats were on the defensive Wednesday night, often turning their criticism on themselves.

"They almost ignored Mr. Reagan, except to acknowledge his political successes, when they went on the air after the president spoke. Instead, they responded with a half-hour of soul searching, relying on Democrats who had voted for the Republican president to plumb the depths of their party's plight."

Almost like group therapy in its painful introspection, the program opened on a revealing note: observations from rank-and-file Democrats that Mr. Reagan's economic

program appeared to be working and that Walter F. Mondale, his Democratic opponent in last fall's election, assured his own defeat by proposing to raise taxes.

"We said Reagan's program wouldn't work and to the extent that individuals are better off, it has worked, obviously at the price of the deficit," said a woman in one of the four postelection "focus groups" that were taped for the broadcast.

Said another: "One thing that pushed people over the edge, people that were borderline, was that Mondale came out and said, 'We're raising taxes.' And Reagan is saying, 'You're better off than you were four years ago.' Well, I think I'm better off. I'm definitely going to be worse off if I get more taxes."

The program, aired on most television networks, gave little more than cameo appearances to most of the party's present leaders, including its 1984 presidential contenders.

Instead, it gave top billing to those described by the narrator, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, as "bold leaders who are building bridges to the 21st century." Those people ranged from Governor

**'As a political party which has suffered a serious defeat, we Democrats recognize that we must earn anew the political respect of mainstream Americans.'**

Marion M. Cuomo of New York to Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles.

But the focus was on 58 unnamed, rank-and-file Democrats who participated, along with selected elected officials, in the election postmortems. Many of these people were under 40 and "upwardly



Paul G. Kirk Jr.

mobile" blue-collar as well as white-collar supporters of Mr. Reagan.

The message seemed to be that the Democratic Party was listening and learning, benefiting from the lessons of its defeat. That it was down but by no means out as it attempts to define its role.

"As a political party which has suffered a serious defeat, we Democrats recognize that we must earn anew the political respect of mainstream Americans," said the recently elected Democratic National Committee chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., in a statement issued in conjunction with the broadcast.

"Our message today is that we are listening to America," he said, "assessing the state of the union with open minds, willing to move in new directions."

At a pre-broadcast briefing on the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan's speech, Representative Tony Coelho of California, who is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, took an optimistic view.

Mr. Coelho noted that, while Mr. Reagan won the majority of votes in 49 of 50 states last fall, the Democrats retained control of the House, gained seats in the Senate and won two-thirds of the country's governorships. Mr. Reagan's victory, he said, was "a very personal one."

Striking a note somewhere in between, Mr. Clinton, as narrator of the program, conceded that his party suffered a "resounding defeat"

and "knows it has to change." He added that "perhaps we have lagged behind in recent years, but we're on the move now."

In an attempt to define where the Democratic Party is, Mr. Clinton said:

"America needs this revitalized Democratic Party because we will work for a government that will go beyond the prison of past thinking, a government that will work in partnership with the private sector to foster economic growth, a government that will operate its own programs with a commitment to excellence and accountability and independence [from] narrow interests, a government that will not turn away from problems that no people with a heart can ignore."

"Our critics have said we want too much government, while they want government off our backs. Well, we want the government off our backs, too, but we need it by our side."

**Congress Emphasizes Deficit**  
Members of Congress, reacting to Mr. Reagan's speech, cautioned that nothing should interfere with their primary pursuit this year, deficit reduction, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, a Republican from Kansas, said the deficit remains the first priority of Congress. "I wish the president had spent a little more time on that tonight," he said.

"It's good politics and it's a very good policy to attack the deficit."

"Realistically, we have to bite every bullet in sight. That means defense, that means agriculture. We can't just continue this joy ride of spending any longer," he added.

The chairman of the House Budget Committee, Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, said the speech seemed to contradict a statement in the president's budget, submitted to Congress on Monday, that economic growth alone cannot solve the deficit problem.

"He continues to mislead us and say we can grow out of these deficits," Mr. Gray said.

Said Senator Mark O. Hatfield, a Republican from Oregon: "It was a great production. I know how the Democrats must feel, because it was the way we Republicans felt about Roosevelt."

Clearly, the speech's most popular aspect, for members of both parties, was the president's pledge to work with Congress to develop

bipartisan tax reform legislation, a modified version of the flat tax. "Now that the president will get behind it, it at least keeps it alive," said Representative Robert T. Matsui, a Democrat from California.

"If the president wants to sell this, he's going to get it," said Senator Bob Packwood, the Republican from Oregon who is chairman of the tax-writing Senate Finance Committee. He has long been skeptical about the value of tax reform. "It's going to pass this Congress and anyone who thinks that the bulk of it is not going to pass this Congress is fooling themselves," he said.

On foreign policy, Representative Dante B. Fascell, the Democrat from Florida who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that the speech gave members of Congress a new understanding of Mr. Reagan's world view. "One thing that's new is this global vision of American power," he said.

But, Mr. Fascell quickly added, "I don't think a single vote has been changed" on pending congressional consideration of the MX missile, U.S. aid to Nicaragua rebels and Mr. Reagan's space-defense system.

## Reagan Says U.S. Regains Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

tackling neighboring states," he said.

The MX program, the Nicaraguan rebels and the Strategic Defense Initiative seem to have been given special attention Wednesday night because they are among the aspects of Mr. Reagan's global policies that are in trouble, or seem headed for trouble, in Congress. His broader diplomatic and military policies in the world, which seem more conventional and widely accepted than they did in his first years as president, are enjoying a respite from attack at home and abroad.

Mr. Reagan did not cite details to back up his claim that the United States has "regained" its historic leadership role. White House aides cited the start of a shift in the military balance between the United States and Soviet Union, a resurgence of U.S. economy and "a restored foundation of deterrence" against Soviet actions in the Third World as the basis for the statement.

Underlying the president's ebullient tone was his landslide election victory in November, which created a strong diplomatic, as well as domestic, position for Mr. Reagan. His sweeping victory doubtless played a role in the Soviet Union's decision to return to negotiations on nuclear arms on something close to U.S. terms.

In the area of trade, Mr. Reagan announced that he was calling for a start in the coming year on a new round of global trade negotiations. He mentioned the talks in last year's State of the Union address but had not said when they should be held.

The president also appealed for economic aid to help developing nations. He said that many of the three billion people in Third World countries "are victims of dictatorships that impoverish them with taxation and corruption," and he asked U.S. allies to join in "a practical program of trade and assistance that fosters economic development through personal incentives."

## Republican Senators Agree To a Social Security Freeze

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Robert J. Dole, the Senate majority leader, said Thursday that Republican senators have informally agreed to freeze Social Security cost-of-living increases as part of their package to reduce the deficit.

The Republicans are working on an alternative to President Ronald Reagan's 1986 budget, which would make no reduction in Social Security benefits. Both the president and the Senate Republicans' leaders would like to cut \$30 billion from anticipated deficits but with different formulas.

Senator Dole said that the way to persuade Mr. Reagan to go along was with a "bipartisan group willing to make that change."

**Revision of Farm Aid**

The administration, conceding that President Reagan's farm-credit aid program has not worked, announced Wednesday a revision of the plan aimed at helping thousands of faltering farmers obtain loans for spring planting. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The announcement by Agricultural



Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, looked over notes as President Reagan spoke.

## Reagan Urges '2d Revolution Of Hope and Opportunity'

(Continued from Page 1)

enterprise zones this year. "And, Tip, you could make that a birthday present."

Mr. Reagan made the speech on his 74th birthday and the audience stood at the conclusion and sang a chorus of "Happy Birthday."

On economic issues, Mr. Reagan once again rejected tax increases and endorsed a series of principles for tax simplification and added that he hoped Congress would pass a bill this year to simplify taxes.

The basic principles that Mr. Reagan endorsed closely paralleled those contained in the tax-simplification plan proposed in December by the Treasury Department.

The points he endorsed Wednesday night include a top individual rate of no more than 35 percent; elimination of many deductions and tax breaks, but not the mort-

gage-interest deduction; lower corporate rates but continued "incentives for capital formation;" elimination of federal income taxes for those below the poverty line; and an increase in the personal exemption.

On social issues, he called again for constitutional amendments to permit school prayer and ban abortions.

"Abortion is either the taking of human life or it isn't," he said. "And if it is — and medical technology is increasingly showing that it is — it must be stopped."

He also called for limiting the rights of defendants in criminal cases, asking rhetorically, "Shouldn't we feel more compassion for victims of crime than for those who commit crime?"

Mr. Reagan said that, despite increases in the convictions of drug dealers and organized crime leaders, the nation must do more to stop criminals. His list included continued use of the death penalty and passage of legislation that would allow the use of evidence obtained illegally when it was done in good faith by police officers.

The only passages of the speech dealing with sacrifice to reduce the deficit called for reduction or elimination of "costly government subsidies," citing the Amtrak passenger railroad system and farm subsidies. He also asked Congress for a trial use of the line-item veto, which would allow a president to approve a bill but eliminate some portions of it.

Referring to the budget cuts he seeks in the government's major health-care programs — Medicare, an insurance program for the elderly and disabled, and Medicaid, a federal-state health care program for the poor — the president said health spending "will be slowed, but protections for the elderly and needy will be preserved."

## Stockman's Pension View Draws Angry Response

By Bill Keller

New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — An attack on the military pension system by David A. Stockman, the budget director, has drawn angry responses from veterans groups, Pentagon officials and some congressional champions of the military.

But some key members of Congress picked up Mr. Stockman's call for reform and said Wednesday that this might be the year for a major overhaul of military compensation.

"I would have said it differently, but Stockman is right," said Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin who heads the House Armed Services Committee. "Military retirement is too expensive. The Pentagon has failed to grapple with this issue."

Mr. Stockman said Tuesday that the military retirement system, which allows men and women in uniform to retire at half pay after 20 years' service, was "a scandal" and "an outrage."

"The institutional forces of the military are more concerned about protecting their retirement than they are about protecting the security of the American people," he told the Senate Budget Committee.

Mr. Stockman's blunt remarks drew a furious response.

Wednesday morning, the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Barry Goldwater, acknowledged that he himself received a pension for his 37 years of active and reserve duty, said: "I found Mr. Stockman's remarks about as distasteful as anything I've heard coming out of this administration, or any preceding it."

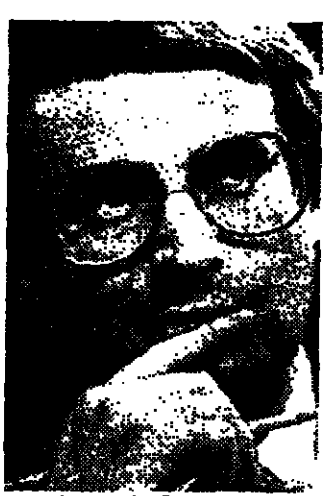
Mr. Goldwater, a Republican of Arizona, said later, "I'd fire him" if Mr. Stockman were in his employ. He said he was not, however, seeking the budget director's resignation.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in a formal statement, said that Mr. Stockman had "endured great personal hardships and made many sacrifices for the security of the United States." He called the military pension system "fair but by no means lavish."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars sent President Ronald Reagan a telegram declaring: "The VFW will not be satisfied until the 4-F draft-dodging Stockman has been fired and you have repudiated his views." Mr. Stockman was exempt from the military draft during the Vietnam War because he was enrolled in divinity school.

Mr. Stockman's spokesman, Edwin L. Dale Jr., issued a "clarification," Wednesday evening saying that the budget director "in no way intended to impugn the patriotism or devotion of our men and women in uniform, but was expressing personal frustration with bureaucratic resistance — not peculiar to the Department of Defense — to reform."

Asked about Mr. Stockman's testimony, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, would say only that Mr. Stockman "was expressing a personal opinion."



David A. Stockman

probably not shared by the president."

Other influential members of Congress backed the budget director's call for change in the pension program, which is projected to cost \$17.3 billion in 1986, compared with \$7.3 billion in 1976.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the senior Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, while deploring Mr. Stockman's language, called for an overall examination of military pay and benefit, saying the current system encourages a drain of needed skills.

"We have a military pay system, totally, that is not geared to the modern world," Mr. Nunn said.

Critics have said that the retirement system is more generous than necessary to recruit and retain skilled personnel, now that basic pay has been improved.

This year, the military pension trust fund will pay benefits to 440,000 retired officers, with a typical lieutenant colonel receiving \$26,028. It will pay \$15,000 retired enlisted men, with a typical retired master sergeant receiving up to \$10,716.

Moreover, critics have said the system encourages officers and enlisted men to retire after 20 years, just as they have mastered the skills that are needed.

Ninety percent of the military personnel who retired in 1983 were under the age of 50.

"The most telling statistic is that the average military retiree serves 23 years and collects a pension for 32 years," said one congressional aide, who spoke on the condition that he not be named. "There is a saying in the military that you're dumb to work beyond 20 years, because you're working for half pay."

Most retirees find other jobs after they leave the service, and some put their military experience to work in highly paid jobs with Pentagon contractors.

Defenders of the system say the retirement plan is a valuable inducement to men and women who want to make the military a career.

Lawrence J. Korb, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, said in an interview on Wednesday that if the retirement plan were made less generous, skilled people might leave the military before they served even 10 years.

"The 20-year retirement says to these people, 'If you can hang on for 10 more years, we'll make it up to you,'" Mr. Korb said. "We've found that a very, very powerful determinant. It hurts you with people over 20 years, but in the 10- to 20-year group you keep more. On balance I think you come out ahead."

**Effects of Freeze Outlined**  
Mr. Weinberger told a congressional committee Thursday that holding the growth of military spending to the rate of inflation would decimate major programs to procure combat planes and helicopters, would slow or end the programs for C-5 and C-17 transport aircraft, would force the elimination of two Trident submarines and would slow by years production of the B-1 and Stealth bombers.

It was the first time that Mr. Weinberger had spelled out in public his assessment of the effect of such a spending freeze.

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## South Korea Prepares For Dissident's Return; 20 Supporters Confined

SEOUL — Police placed 20 prominent supporters of Kim Dae Jung, a South Korean opposition leader, under house arrest Thursday and built a metal fence around Mr. Kim's home in preparation for his return, diplomats and aides said.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party said that the police action was designed to hamper welcoming ceremonies for Mr. Kim who is returning to South Korea after two years in the United States. They urged that his supporters be allowed free movement.

The government had no comment on the reports of house arrest. It has described similar action in the past as "humanitarian preventive measures."

A metal fence, of the type used for surrounding construction sites, was built Thursday around Mr. Kim's Seoul home along with nine police huts, one of them on the roof of a nearby church, aides said.

They said the fence was aimed at sealing the house off from crowds expected to converge on the area. The opposition aides said that 50,000 people were expected to turn out to greet Mr. Kim at Seoul's Gimpo airport, but they feared police would keep them well away from the arrival area.

Prominent dissidents, including a former opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, had police guards put on their homes Thursday and were told not to leave, aides said. Kim Young Sam said he intended to defy the police screen.

Aides said Kim Dae Jung, who was spending the night in Tokyo,

would be taken from the airport to his home in a government vehicle.

In Tokyo, security was tight for Mr. Kim's arrival. Members of an American delegation accompanying him said they spotted security men from the United States, Japan and both South and North Korea on board the aircraft.

On the flight from Washington, Mr. Kim expressed concern over how the South Korean government would handle his arrival in Seoul. He said that he understood the government intended to smuggle him in a vehicle, possibly an ambulance.

"I am worried that people might become angry if they cannot see me and cause some disturbance," he said.

"I have no intention of making any provocative remarks. I have not had the chance to meet the South Korean people since I was arrested in May 1980, and I want to be able to say 'hello' to them and tell them I am happy to be home," he added.

### Old Dispute in Tokyo

John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Narita, Japan: When Mr. Kim arrived in Japan, he briefly re-opened a dispute with Japanese authorities over his kidnapping in Tokyo by South Korean agents 12 years ago.

Japanese police investigators were waiting at Narita airport when he landed for a 16-hour stopover to question him on the abduction.

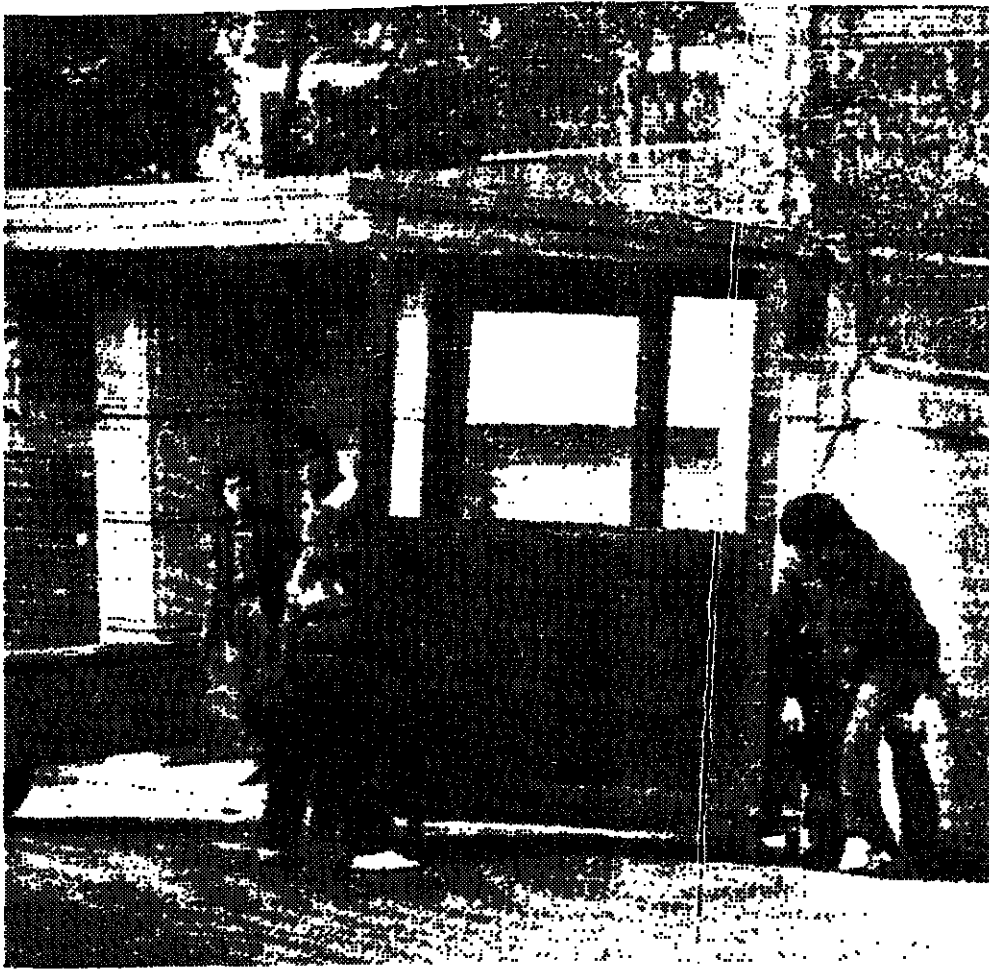
But Mr. Kim said at a press conference on Thursday that he refused the request. Time was short, he said, and "I am very much skeptical with the Japanese government's attitude, whether it really wants to find the truth."

Five days after his disappearance from a Tokyo hotel in August 1973, Mr. Kim turned up blindfolded and beaten outside his home in Seoul. He was then put under house arrest.

Japanese police in the meantime had discovered fingerprints in Mr. Kim's hotel room and other evidence that implicated officials at the South Korean Embassy.

The ensuing diplomatic dispute was settled when the Seoul apologized for the incident, while maintaining that the kidnappers acted on their own, and agreed not to prosecute Mr. Kim for his political activities in Japan before the kidnapping.

Mr. Kim maintains that the Japanese government should not have agreed to this "political settlement."



Guardhouses being set up at the Seoul home of Kim Dae Jung: Mr. Kim stopping Thursday in Japan on his way to Seoul.



The Associated Press

## Tamil Rebels Say Sri Lankan Arms Blockade Fails

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil guerrillas say that despite a blockade by the government of Sri Lanka intended to cut their key supply line from India, the flow of arms and men has continued across the Palk Strait.

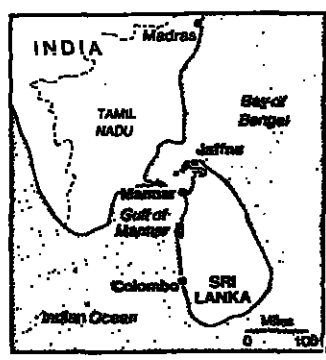
The guerrillas, who are fighting for a separate state in northern Sri Lanka, rely on shipments from guerrilla redoubts on the Indian coastline. These shipments, they said in interviews in southern India, had been only marginally interrupted.

"Before, you could decide to go across at 5 o'clock and go at 6. Now you have to plan ahead a little," said Sunder, a Sri Lankan Tamil guerrilla, referring to the timing of the fishing vessels and motorboats that make the 18-mile (30 kilometer) run for the rebels.

The rebels agreed to be interviewed if they were identified by a nom de guerre and if the location of the interview were not disclosed.

Expanding guerrilla attacks are straining the Sri Lankan Army, and officials here say that Tamil separatists are operating training and logistics camps in southern India.

Separatist political leaders inter-



Map showing the location of Sri Lanka and the surrounding region.

viewed in Madras, capital of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, said that such charges were exaggerated, but hinted at the existence of rebel military activity in southern India.

A guerrilla who identified himself as Skantha said: "We are training for a long drawn-out struggle like in Nicaragua. The emphasis is on training and equipping a people's army. We believe when we take the forces on, we must be able to defend ourselves."

"We come to India when things get hot and also to meet outsiders," he said. "We can't get international attention if we stay only in Jaffna."

Sri Lankan officials said the rebels operate at least half a dozen secret training camps in India in the jungle along the desolate Tamil Nadu coastline. From Point Calimere, which juts into the Indian Ocean toward Jaffna Peninsula, the rebels depart for the now-suspended ferry service between the two countries.

The Indian government has denied allegations by the Sri Lankan government that it condones or supports Tamil guerrilla training bases in southern India. It says it has only given refuge to about 40,000 Tamils who have fled fighting in northern Sri Lanka.

The 48 million Tamils in India share language and ancestry with Sri Lanka's 2.6 million Tamils, who have been involved in a long-running conflict with the island's majority Sinhalese. India is pressing the Sinhalese government of President Junius R. Jayawardene for a political settlement of the Tamils' demands for autonomy.

Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary-general of the mainstream Tamil United Liberation Front, which does not maintain a military wing, said most of the training camps are in Sri Lanka. "Maybe 30 or 40 boys come and train a house and maybe they are training some," he said. "But I know the Indian government is not training them. With the entire population of Jaffna behind them, they can have training camps anywhere there. Jaffna's population is almost exclusively Tamil."

Another leader, M.K. Eelaventhana, general secretary of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Front, said that the rebels are training in the Palk Strait. "We are training in the Palk Strait," he said. "We are training in the Palk Strait."

which maintains a guerrilla force in northern Sri Lanka, said in an interview in Madras: "The boys are not being trained here. They may be doing some on their own, but not with the help of the Indian government."

Mr. Eelaventhana, a former economist with the Sri Lankan central bank, acknowledged, however, that "If Tamil Nadu weren't available as a sanctuary, we would have had to fight it out in Jaffna and perhaps we would have been liquidated."

Separatist leaders claim to have about 10,000 trained fighters in Sri Lanka and southern India, but Indian intelligence officials and Western diplomats said the figure was closer to 2,000, and that many of them were unable to fight because of a shortage of arms.

Leaders of the guerrilla groups openly discussed training ties to various factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization and political contact with "friendly anti-imperialist groups," such as the African National Congress and the Zimbabwe African People's Union, but denied that they were receiving arms or direct financial assistance from the Soviet Union.

### Sri Lanka to Visit Gandhi

Lalith Athulthumudali, Sri Lanka's national security minister, will leave for New Delhi on Friday as a special envoy of President Jayawardene. United Press International reported from Colombo on Thursday. The envoy is to discuss with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi plans for a summit meeting between the two leaders on ethnic tensions in Sri Lanka, a government official announced.

## Nicaragua Rebels to Seek Funds by Selling Bonds

United Press International

WASHINGTON — To investors with ideological faith and a little extra cash, Nicaraguan rebels who seek to overthrow their country's Marxist-led government plan to offer interest-bearing bonds.

Leaders of the main rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which has turned to private donors since Congress cut off U.S. aid to the guerrillas in June, like the idea to Israeli bonds sold to American Jews and other supporters of Israel.

The bonds are not for everybody, said a rebel spokesman, Bosco Matamoros: "They are for sophisticated investors."

U.S. funding to all the rebels groups came to \$24 million in 1984. Since the funds were halted, officials of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force say they have raised about \$1 million a month from private sources to cover expenses of about \$600,000. They reportedly also have received considerable aid from El Salvador, Honduras, where they are based, and Israel.

The Reagan administration has begun an intense campaign to persuade Congress to approve \$14 million in new aid set aside in October, but Congress is expected to deny any more financing through the Central Intelligence Agency.

A Justice Department spokesman, John Russell, said the bond issue involved "no violation of the Neutrality Act," because the act "doesn't mention raising money."

But the rebels may have to register as foreign agents to sell the bonds. Mr. Matamoros said that "we are not working on the assumption" that the rebels, now thought to number more than 12,000, will overthrow the Sandinist government.

"The future government of Nicaragua is not responsible for this," he said. He added that either the

Nicaraguan Democratic Force, or a corporation established by it, would guarantee the bonds.

Interest on the bonds would be paid with "contributions from around the world" by private donors. Mr. Matamoros said. The bond plan will "indicate our capacity of management."

He said the amounts, maturity and interest rates of the bonds were still uncertain, but "you can be sure that it's not an excessive rate."

Nor has the group determined how the bond issue, loans or partnerships would be sold or advertised.

### Sofia Said to Force Turks To Change Their Names

Reuters

SOPIA — A campaign by Bulgarian authorities to force the country's ethnic Turks to adopt Bulgarian first names is almost completed, diplomats said.

Bulgarian officials have denied that such a drive is under way, but the diplomats said most of the Turkish population had been made to adopt Bulgarian names in a crash program over the past three months.

"The process has taken place on a massive scale and is now almost complete," a diplomat said. "Even the most remote mountain villages have been affected."

Bulgaria, once part of the Ottoman Empire, has said that it has about half a million ethnic Turks. Turkey puts the number at about 900,000.

Reports from Turkey and diplomatic sources in Bulgaria said that the drive has caused disturbances in Turkish communities. The accounts, which diplomats said cannot be verified, speak of casualties including deaths.

Diplomats said last month that police surrounded villages at night and entered Turkish homes, demanding that the occupants sign forms agreeing to take Bulgarian names. A diplomat said he had heard a report of 40 persons being killed in a clash with security forces near the town of Momchilgrad.

The reports prompted President

## Soviet's Sudden Silence On Anti-Satellite Arms Tests Is Puzzling to U.S.

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet leaders continue to attack President Ronald Reagan's space-based missile defense system and call for the "demonstration of space." But they have become suddenly silent on their two-year campaign for a moratorium on testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons, according to arms control experts.

An administration arms control official who has worked to answer the Kremlin campaign said Wednesday that the silence is "significant," but "we don't know what it means."

Both the Space Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars," and the anti-satellite program involve weapons in space. The first, using either land-based or space-based installations, would try to shoot down missiles in flight. The second would try to destroy satellites that help target those missiles and provide spy information and communication.

Satellites would play a key role in the Strategic Defense Initiative by providing information to help destroy ballistic missiles before they can reach their targets.

The Carter administration tried to negotiate an anti-satellite weapons treaty with the Soviet Union in the late 1970s. At that time, the Russians had a rudimentary system and the United States was beginning to develop a more sophisticated weapon. The Reagan administration refused to resume the talks, saying an agreement could not be verified.

Soviet leaders, beginning in 1983, began to campaign for a halt in U.S. testing of anti-satellite weapons. As late as December, President Konstantin U. Chernenko called for such a ban.

Nonetheless, when Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met in Geneva with Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Jan. 7-8, he never mentioned the subject. "We thought it was unbelievable," one official said.

When Mr. Gromyko held his two-hour news conference on Jan. 13 to discuss the resumption of arms talks, he never mentioned anti-satellite weapons. "That convinced us they had made a decision to drop the subject," one official said.

Some U.S. officials say they now believe that the Russians have decided to focus their attention on space defense research. Others say they believe that Moscow plans to resume testing and development of its anti-satellite systems.

On Capitol Hill, one defense specialist pointed to a new delay, until June, in the first major test of a new U.S. anti-satellite system and suggested "a private deal may have been struck. They stop talking about a moratorium and we hold off testing."

Top officials in the Pentagon and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency believe, as one said, that the Soviet propaganda "only want to go after the big one," the Space Defense Initiative.

Another top official, however, said he believes the silence indicates that the Russians "have decided to resume testing themselves so they will have weapons to destroy a future U.S. space-based ballistic missile defense system."

For 10 years, the Russians have had a rudimentary anti-satellite weapon that is fired at a satellite. After several orbits of its own, guided by the radar it carries, this weapon draws near its target and explodes.

Since 1977, the United States has been working on a system that would be carried aloft on a rocket fired from an F-15 fighter. Unlike the Soviet weapon, that of the United States would be aimed directly at a satellite and guided directly into it by a homing device.

Electronic and mechanical problems have delayed U.S. test schedules by almost two years. The first test, which could have occurred after March 1, was postponed until June, according to sources.

## Year of Fiscal Austerity Pays Off for Venezuela

By Juan De Onis

Los Angeles Times Service

CARACAS — After a year of imposed austerity, President Jaime Lusinchi has halted a four-year decline in Venezuela's economy and restored the international credit of his oil-producing country.

On weekends, the discotheques in Las Mercedes still are jammed with dancers. Parking places are hard to find around the best restaurants and boutiques.

But evidence that Venezuelans still can indulge habits acquired during the oil boom is accompanied by equally clear signs that belt-tightening is taking place, primarily in the government.

In fact, the government under Mr. Lusinchi, who took office in February 1984, saved so much money last year that it accumulated a budget surplus equal to 4 percent of the gross national product. Much of that surplus came from oil exports and a 32 percent devaluation of the currency, the bolivar. And, instead of spending this windfall on new projects, the money in circulation was reduced and some internal debts paid off.

"The recovery program has been a success," said U.S. Ambassador George W. Landau, a career diplomat with expertise in international economics.

Foreign bankers evidently feel the same. They have agreed to refinance \$20.7 billion of Venezuela's \$27 billion in foreign debt, over 12 years and at interest rates lower than those offered other Latin



President Jaime Lusinchi

American borrowers. Ten of those countries will join Venezuela in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on Thursday to discuss the debt situation.

The recovery program has been executed without Venezuela entering into a "stabilization agreement" with the International Monetary Fund, a politically unpalatable arrangement that Mr. Lusinchi has rejected. With greater flexibility in exchange rates and price management, Venezuela has achieved better results than most Latin American countries operating under IMF supervision.

Politically, this reversal of recent economic disorder has been managed without the social and labor discord that has buffeted other Latin American governments. They have been forced to reduce wages, increase unemployment and eliminate imports as the price for debt relief.

Venezuela's inflation was contained at 15 percent last year, according to official figures, but wages were not increased. The government decreed a transportation bonus for all workers, public and private, after fuel prices and fares were raised. But this was countered by removing subsidies and price controls on consumer goods.

The flight of private capital, estimated to have reached \$20 billion, has been stemmed. The country's bank announced that international reserves had been built up to \$12.7 billion by the end of 1984, after a year with a trade surplus of \$4 billion.

With this strong international reserve position, Venezuela has negotiated, with the steering committee of about 550 foreign creditor banks, a 12-year refinancing of the foreign debt coming due between 1983 and 1988. It paid nearly \$5 billion last year in capital and interest payments that were in arrears. Under the new terms, Venezuela will, theoretically, pay off all of its foreign debt by 1998. In addition, there is private foreign debt of \$8 billion, on which some interest is being paid.

The minister of finance, Manuel Azpurua Arreaza, said the government's concern now is shifting toward achieving sustained, noninflationary growth. "We need stabilization and investor confidence, not just to pay our debts, but to resume growth," he said.

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Feb. 8, 1985



"A Playing Card Factory," by an unidentified artist, in "Sun King" show.

## The Sun King, Seen Dimly

by John Russell

WASHINGTON — Last year's World's Fair in New Orleans may have been pretty much of a bust, but in the fine-arts field there were some good ideas that floated free of the general disaster. One of them was the idea of an exhibition about Louis XIV. In terms of tailoring, Louis XIV and New Orleans were a perfect fit. Louisiana itself was named after Louis XIV, even if its lazy-sounding, pleasure-loving syllables do not exactly call to mind the nonstop hard worker and nonpareil authoritarian who ruled France for so many years. As for New Orleans, it took its name from Louis XIV's brother, the Duc d'Orléans, and to this day a street in the French Quarter is named after the Duc d'Orléans. The name of "New France" was long ago dropped from the atlas, but during the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV it stood for a large part of the Mississippi Valley.

It could be argued that this particular French connection did little for Louisiana. But Louis XIV was nonetheless a commanding figure in the Europe of his day, and there was hardly a department of French life that did not take a brisk step forward during the first part of his long reign. In the 1660s, for instance, he brought his colossal energies, his eye for detail and his implacable will to bear upon the centralization of the French arts and sciences. Not only did he reorganize the Académie Française as the arbiter of language and literature, but he set up the Academies for dance (1661), science (1666), music (1669) and architecture (1771).

In 1663 the painter Charles Lebrun was put in charge of the Gobelins factory in Paris, which forthwith became the headquarters not only of the tapestries that it still produces today but of the totality of the decorative arts. Painters, sculptors, engravers, weavers, dyers, embroiderers, goldsmiths, woodcarvers, cabinetmakers, workers in marble and mosaicists — all worked under the general direction of Lebrun in the interests of homogeneous and omnidirectional effort. Bent on changing the Château de Versailles from a comfortable hunting lodge into a royal residence, a hospitality center on the grandest scale and the locus of all power and patronage, Louis XIV had work for everyone, from glazier to hydraulic engineer and from legal draftsman to apprentice chef.

Louis XIV further distinguished himself as a man of war, a collector of antiquities and a patron of the arts of landscape gardening. Though not initially very bright, he learned from masters in all that pertained to the management of other human beings.

With age, he acquired the kind of majesty that both awes and intimidates. Though in many ways ideally polite — even his manner of raising his hat was calibrated to the tiniest fraction of an inch according to the rank of the person to be greeted — he was capable of historic rages that caused even great officers of state to stare at their shoes in silence for a full quarter of an hour. Things were done his way, when he was around, whether the matter in hand was the new ballet in which he proposed to take part or the building of a great national monument like the Invalides. It is clear from all this that the manifold activities of Louis XIV could be the subject of a fascinating exhibition. "The Eye of Jefferson," put on not so long ago at the National Gallery in Washington, showed how great is the potential of a visual biography of an exceptional human being who had exceptional opportunities and made the most of every one of them. It is also relevant that the activity of Louis XIV was documented, whether directly or indirectly, by writers who had in the highest degree the art of evocation. In the memoirs of the Duc de Saint-Simon and the letters of Madame de Sévigné, Louis XIV is as vivid to us as if he had just stepped into the room; and there are many other, less famous men and women who did the same kind of thing on a smaller scale.

The New Orleans exhibition had the blessing in France of Pierre Lemoinne, chief curator of the Château de Versailles and a man who knows the history of Louis XIV as well as the rest of us know our own front door. There was talk of loans that had no precedent, and of a comprehensive overview that would give due space to Louisiana and yet rack up the achievements of the "Great Century" in France itself.

NOW that "The Sun King" has arrived at the Corcoran Gallery here, where it can be seen through April 7, it turns out to be a large and well-intended but finally rather insubstantial affair. This may be due to difficulties that did not present themselves in the case of "The Eye of Jefferson," and it may also be due to the fact that the Louisiana State Museum does not have the clout of the National Gallery. But, for whatever reason, the age of the Sun King does not come across in this exhibition as a key moment in European civilization.

One reason among others is that the level of the portraits on view is really not very high. The portrait of Louis XIV by Hyacinthe Rigaud from Versailles is a celebrated image (though the catalog goes rather far in saying that it is "as familiar as the Mona Lisa") and it undeniably conveys the official message, which was that this was the greatest king of his day and, indeed, one of the greatest kings who ever lived. It also shows

us that even in late middle age Louis XIV was still vain enough of his straight and strong legs to dress them up in blue silk stockings and have Rigaud show almost more of them than was seemly.

Even more famous is the portrait of Mothé Angélique Arnould, the abbess of Port Royal, by Philippe de Champaigne. It stands out even in the Louvre as one of the masterpieces of French 17th-century painting, and in "The Sun King" it seems to come from another world — a world in which quality of paint is allied to psychological penetration and an appropriate inwardness of feeling. The abbess of Port-Royal was, of course, one of the few people who dared to stand up to Louis XIV in matters of religion. Not only did Philippe de Champaigne give her a dimension of human dignity that is quite lacking in most of the other portraits in this show, but he threw in a portrait of the abbess herself that is a model of delicacy and refinement in an age when French landscape painting had mainly a documentary interest.

It is one of the ironies of "The Sun King" that Louis XIV's foremost woman adversary should come off so much better, in terms of the painted image, than any of the women he loved. The room that includes portraits of the Duchesse de la Vallière, the Marquise de Montespan and the Marquise de Maintenon, not to mention others less closely associated with the king, might have been devised expressly to discredit the women in question. No one could possibly infer, for instance, from the portrait of Louise de la Vallière that she was famous for her silvery blonde hair, the perfect whiteness of her skin and the delicate suffusion of color that came over her features at all appropriate times. Nor does the daub in question suggest her prodigious reserves of character. (After a pregnancy that she had done her best to keep secret, she got up on the very evening of the day that the king's baby was delivered, came down in a ball dress and conducted herself in company as if nothing had happened.)

EVEN so, there are human insights to be found here and there — notably in the elegant sculpture of Louis XIV in his adolescence, trampling down his enemies. In that little bronze we see him in his official capacity, both as people wished him to be and as he truly was. But there ought to be a way, difficult as it may be, to show him in a more private capacity. Few men have ever had less time to themselves, but we know from what was written down about him that he was not always on public exhibition, and that sometimes he broke down and hummed (out of tune) the passages from the operas of the day that were flattering to himself.

As to how he went about his duties, there

Continued on page 7

## Love, in Search of Aphrodite

NEW YORK — Other cities have pickpockets and petty thieves. In New York, whole chunks of the city disappear. Last month police in the Bronx apprehended two men in a blue van who were making off with a corner of Jerome Avenue and 161st Street, or rather with the paving stones covering it, while at

### MARY BLUME

around the same time in the still of the night unknown persons caused several buildings on West 44th Street to vanish into thin air, demolition being the quickest way to get rid of low-rent tenants.

And up in Central Park, it seems that Frederick Law Olmsted's original south entrance to the park, including a massive marble arch, fountains and gardens, went missing some 50 years ago.

Iris Love, the New York-born classical archaeologist who won international fame with her excavations in Knidos, on the southwest coast of Turkey, where she found the long-buried sanctuary of Aphrodite Euploia and, possibly, parts of the long-vanished fourth-century B.C. Aphrodite of Praxiteles, has been invited to undertake the dig for Olmsted's lost work.

Miss Love says that Central Park's massive entrance was torn down and buried by the Olympian city improver Robert Moses in 1932. Although she has her eye on a suspicious bulge between the 66th Street transverse and Central Park Zoo, she is not yet certain where the missing pieces are.

It is, Miss Love remarks, rather odd that she has uncovered ancient ruins and cannot find one that is relatively brand-new. However, serious research has not yet begun. This will happen when necessary funds and permits have been obtained.

Funds and permits are the archaeologist's basic spade work. This month Iris Love is making her 18th annual application to the Turkish government to dig at Knidos. It will be either ignored or refused.

Although she worked harmoniously and triumphantly at Knidos, which is on a peninsula south of Bodrum, for 12 years, in 1977 the area was turned into a military zone and

further excavation was banned. One of the most interesting digs of modern times looks as if it will return to dust and the mystery of the missing Aphrodite of Praxiteles may remain unsolved. She has offered to dig the Turkish soldiers' trenches for them so that her own careful stratifications will remain undisturbed, but this unsolicited suggestion was rejected.

"Suddenly to have to stop literally in mid-stream — I feel loss, frustration, nostalgia," she says. "It would have been a lifetime project and one that I would have with great pleasure and happiness devoted myself to in every way. I also feel responsible to those who have helped me from a financial and academic viewpoint. That's why I feel obliged to keep applying for my permit year after year."

In the meantime, Miss Love, a tall blonde who socializes as energetically as she digs (her publications include learned articles for the American Journal of Archaeology and a profile of Franco Zeffirelli for Andy Warhol's Interview and she was nearly the subject of a Lina Wertmüller film), has not been losing time. Convinced that the origins of Aphrodite are, contrary to conventional opinion, Cretan, she has been working in western Crete and she is also preparing to dig for a temple of Aphrodite in the center of Naples. If her calculations are correct, the temple is somewhere behind the Excelsior Hotel and directly beneath three buildings: a convent, a private palazzo and the military archives building, which is at present used for interrogations of suspected terrorists. Funds and permits are, of course, still lacking, but she is confident that she will get both and will uncover a temple to Aphrodite of the same extremely rare round shape as in Knidos. (The Knidos discovery in 1969 was hailed on the front page of The New York Times with a picture of Miss Love in a miniskirt.)

Her zest for publicity and the fact that she did not complete her Ph.D. requirements are often held against her. "Archaeologists are, which they shouldn't be because archaeology is an international exchange, among the most malicious, vicious group of scientists," she says. She and the British Museum have not been on speaking terms since 1970, when

she stated that a neglected object in their basement, starkly known as Head 1314, was the missing head of the Aphrodite of Praxiteles. An international ruckus followed.

If she had completed her Ph.D. (she passed her orals but did not write her dissertation) she would, she says, be accepted as a more conventional figure. "It would have eliminated a point of criticism for those who think three letters make one more intelligent."

As for her worldliness — her Knidos dig was visited by, among others, Rudolf Nureyev, Jacqueline and Aristotle Onassis and Mick and Bianca Jagger — she says this helps win funds and influence people (she is hoping right now that her old chum, Jerry Zipkin, adjutant of Nancy Reagan, will help persuade the Turks to excavate their army so she can get back to the Knidos dig). A lively present, she claims, helps clarify the past.

"As an archaeologist I work so often with things that are past and people who are dead 2,000 years that it is fascinating to meet people who are architects and artists today. As an archaeologist I am possibly putting ideas into ancient architects' and artists' heads that weren't there. The more I learn, the more I believe people haven't changed much."

IRIS Cornelia Love was supposed to be named Audrey Barbara after her mother, a member of the Guggenheim family. Apparently her father, Cornelius Ruxton Love, a stockbroker and art collector, renamed her on the way to her christening but she has never got the story quite straight.

"Isn't it terrible to be an archaeologist trying to understand ancient civilizations and not even to know how you got your own name?" Whatever its origins, it is a name she likes: "Iris is Greek, Cornelia is Roman and Love is universal."

Her devotion to Aphrodite began with her arrival in Knidos on Aug. 3, 1966, when she was on the bowprit of a fishing boat and dolphins guided the craft to the port. Dolphins are sacred to Aphrodite, as are geese (Miss Love no longer eats foie gras), bees, the color red, the number 5, and apples ("Now those I do eat because I think they are meant to be eaten"). She came to Greek mythology through an English governess.

"I always loved Athena as the goddess of wisdom and warrior. I even think I had a crush on her. I loved Apollo because he was handsome and Hermes because he was so quick-witted from the day he was born. I was brainwashed by Homer. I thought Aphrodite was a coquette, very silly, and I didn't have respect for her."

"I didn't go to Knidos for her, I went because its potential hadn't been realized and because it was a city that had colonized other cities. I thought it would tell us about a time we know so little about, the 11th to the 6th century, B.C."

While at Smith College (class of 1955) Iris Love wrote a paper correctly denouncing the Metropolitan Museum's famous terra-cotta Etruscan warriors as fakes (they were consigned to the basement after museum officials, warned by Miss Love that she planned to publish her findings, blandly announced that they had known all along that the statues were fake).

Knidos had already been excavated notably in the mid-19th century by Sir Charles Newton, who sent 384 crates of objects back to the British Museum. Iris Love adored the place the moment she saw it — "It's very close to the gods, a place where everything meets, the sea and the mountains and the sky" — but she thinks she was allowed to dig there only because it was assumed to have been thoroughly excavated.

"I think they gave it to me because they thought there was nothing there, and it turned out to be the religious capital of Asia Minor." Knidos was the prosperous and culturally rich religious center of the Dorian Hexapolis, a confederation of six cities: three sites in Rhodes, the island of Kos and Halicarnassus (now Bodrum). In addition to important examples of civil and religious architecture and objects, Miss Love found

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Iris Love.

## Work Like a Horse, Eat Like a Hummingbird

by Nancy Jenkins

NEW YORK — David Yudain, 29, a vice president of Sotheby's, starts the day with a freshly opened can of Nutrament, which he describes as a "sort of grown-up baby formula." Cheryl Garnant, 36, a professional masseuse, skips lunch in favor of a breakfast of Chinese Bennis, 29, an investment banker at Goldman, Sachs & Co., never eats breakfast, tries not to eat lunch and exists on nibbles of this and that throughout his 12-hour working day. Cherie Tripp, 35, a self-described entrepreneur, snacks on Lean Cuisine, often consuming as many as three or four of the frozen, single-portion diet meals in a day.

What unites them all is a manner of eating that is becoming a habit with many New York professionals, particularly those in their 20s and 30s. The phenomenon, which seems to be spreading throughout the United States, has excited the food-service industry and caused Chinese takeout restaurants and street-side food vendors alike to flourish.

It is called grazing, snacking, browsing, noshing. Some call it eating, as opposed to dining. Sidney W. Mintz, an anthropologist at Johns Hopkins University, describes it as "brief meal-like interventions throughout the day." And Graham T.T. Molitor, the president of Public Policy Forecasting Inc., a private consulting organization in Washington, refers to it as "eating hummingbird-style: a little bit here, a little bit there."

Although nutritionists say this is not necessarily an unhealthy way to eat, some sociologists are concerned about its long-term effects.

Why do people eat like this? The answer, from a loud chorus of voices, is that there is no time for anything else. "I'm always in a

hurry," said Yudain, who is in charge of corporate relations at Sotheby's. "Because of my schedule, I'm more concerned with getting enough to eat than getting too much."

"My work life is rather erratic, and I run from one thing to another," said Tripp, echoing the theme. "When I'm out, I end up eating a bowl of noodles from Larmen Dosanko."

"Probably 16 out of 20 workdays, I eat lunch at my desk," said Peter Kershan, 31, an associate with the law firm of Herzfeld & Rubin. Unlike his wife, Martha, who is also a lawyer, Kershan said he draws the line at breakfast and dinner in the office. "In the positions we're both in now," he said, "we have to concentrate on our jobs. I don't know if it's the city or our professions — probably a combination of the two — but our meals in time really tight these days."

"I work for myself, and when you do that, you're busy 12 hours a day," said Garnant, who has practiced Swedish massage for the last 10 years. Often too busy to stop for lunch, she grabs an apple or a couple of bites of peanut butter instead. "I'd love to be able to have someone prepare the food and I could sit down and eat it," she said. "Sometimes I buy fruit and just let it sit in the fridge and rot, but if someone served it to me, I'd eat it gladly."

ACCORDING to Mintz, there is both a real shortage of time in the modern world and what he calls an "artificial shortage of time."

"This society is more interested in increasing consumption than in providing the time in which consumption can take place," he said. In his forthcoming book, "Sweetness and Power," an analysis of the role of sugar in history, to be published in May by Viking Penguin, Mintz points out that people tend to consume different things simultaneously,

such as a sandwich and work, or popcorn and a movie, or pizza and television.

Others believe the recent entry of droves of women into the work place has contributed to this change in eating habits. In 1981, according to Molitor, 52 percent of American women over 16 were working; by 1992, he said, the figure may reach 70 percent. "The trend is toward dual-income families and more disposable income," he said, and as a corollary, "time is more precious." Anything that appears to save time — whether fast food, restaurant dining, convenience frozen foods or combining eating with other activities — will be welcome.

How this change — in the kind of food

eaten and the way it is consumed — came about is not clear. Most of the people interviewed said they remember family meals taking place with great regularity. They also remember a falling away from that pattern. Yudain, for example, said he adopted new eating habits when he went away to boarding school: "The food was really awful. We tended to skip meals and make do with pizza in between." Tripp recalled that her mother was interested in nutrition and served well-balanced meals, but "If Birds Eye didn't make it, we didn't eat it," she said. "When the first McDonald's opened in Pittsburgh, I used to take a bus five miles and back just to eat there."

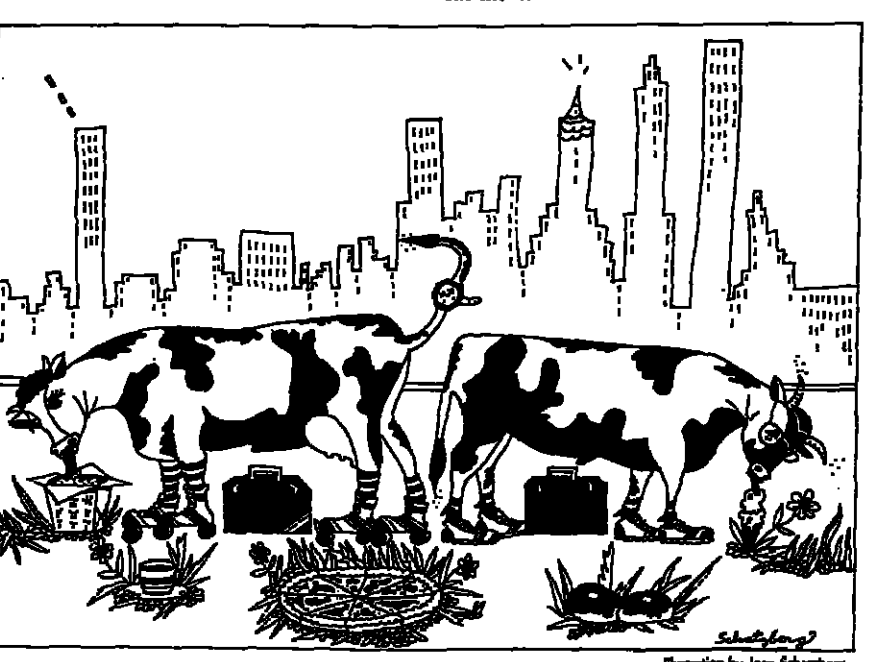


Illustration by Joan Schatzberg

Whatever the reasons, the evidence is clear that more people, especially those under 35, are eating smaller meals more and more frequently throughout the day — mostly on the run, more often than not alone. If these people are setting the pace for the future, fewer meals will be eaten in what we think of as traditional family style, gathered around a table for a ritual sharing of food and conversation. Some sociologists are worried about the long-term effects of such solitary dining.

Of course, if a meal is traditionally defined as a meat and two vegetables, what is being eaten now cannot be called a meal anymore. When first questioned, Bemiss, the investment banker, said he eats nothing until a late dinner of salad or pizza in front of the television. Upon further questioning, however, he listed a wide range of items he eats throughout his day, including a doughnut, a cup of coffee with milk and sugar, a sandwich or hot dog, ice cream, yogurt, cookies, a glass of juice and, if he plays tennis before work, an omelet for breakfast. Clearly Bemiss eats; he just doesn't eat what his mother, who lives in Richmond, Virginia, would call a meal.

COMMENTING on this lack of food awareness, Dr. Joan Gussow, chairman of nutrition education at Teachers College, Columbia University, said: "People today don't know where their food comes from — they don't even know that they eat. A person who doesn't know that he's eating has a magical belief that his body will take care of itself. I would argue that that is a very scary thing."

Restaurateurs are monitoring the trend, especially since restaurant dining is growing nationwide among all social groups. The National Restaurant Association in Washington reports that food and drink sales in

eating places are expected to rise by 8.6 percent in 1985, to \$112.3 billion, and sales in fast-food restaurants are expected to rise even more, by 9.6 percent, to \$47.1 billion.

Grazing is the restaurateurs' preferred term for the new trend in eating. "We connect it with the food courts that are grown up in shopping malls," said Jeffrey R. Prince, a senior director of the restaurant association. Which came first, the grazing or the places in which to graze, is debatable. "Now we find restaurants are doing all sorts of things to provide meals on the hoof, hors d'oeuvres options, new takeout options," Prince said.

Grazing is not necessarily detrimental to one's nutritional well-being. "There's no intrinsic virtue in eating meals," Dr. Gussow of Teachers College said, "and there's nothing more nutritious about three meals a day. It is quite possible to eat well, to get through the day healthfully, on what you pick up on the streets. Our closest ancestors were hunters and gatherers who just ate what they caught throughout the day."

"But," she went on, "there's a symbolic meaning to food that is very important. Breaking bread together has very deep meanings. It is very difficult to sit at a table together without engaging with each other. I believe the 'coming apartness' of our society is related to the 'coming apartness' of our food habits."

"At 6 or 7 o'clock in my neighborhood" said Cherie Tripp, who lives near the United Nations building, "I see all these single men and women, all nattily clad, loading up on salads at the Koreans. They take their salads and go across the street to pick up their nightly movie from the video rental. Then they go home, sit down, eat their salad and turn on the flick."



# TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA, International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).  
 THEATRE — Feb. 2-13: "Our Town" (Wilder).  
 CONCERTS — Feb. 5: Alban Berg Quartet (Mozart, Schubert).  
 Feb. 13: ORF Symphony Orchestra. Semyon Bychkov conductor (Mendelssohn, Mozart).  
 Feb. 12: Leonid Brumberg piano (Brahms, Weber).  
 BALLETS — Feb. 11: "Raymonds" (Petipa, Glazunov).  
 OPERA — Feb. 9: "Wozzeck" (Berg).  
 Feb. 12 and 13: "Tosca" (Puccini).  
 OPERETTA — Feb. 10: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).  
 Feb. 14: "Der Opernball" (Heuberg).  
 VOLKSTHEATRE (tel: 532.40).  
 OPERETTA — Feb. 9-12: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).  
 OPERA — Feb. 13: "The Beggar Student" (Müllacker).

### DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Carlsberg Museum (tel: 21.01.12).  
 EXHIBITION — Through February: "Paul Gauguin in Copenhagen in 1884."  
 EXHIBITION — To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters," "Aboriginal Art."  
 EXHIBITION — To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters," "Aboriginal Art."  
 CONCERT — Feb. 14: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Hans Graf conductor (Mozart, Strauss).  
 OPERA — Feb. 11: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).  
 Feb. 13: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni).

### ENGLAND

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).  
 OPERA — Feb. 15: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).  
 BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 217.22.11).  
 OPERA — Feb. 15: "L'Elisir d'Amour" (Donizetti).  
 CONCERTS — Feb. 10: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Oort conductor. Idil Biret piano (Haydn, Kodaly).

BIRMINGHAM, Town Hall (tel: 236.15.55).  
 CONCERT — Feb. 14: City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Simon Rattle conductor (Mahler).  
 BARCELONA, Barcino Centre (tel: 628.87.95).  
 CONCERT — To March 2: "Phantoms at the Royal College of Art."  
 Feb. 14-18: "Munch and the Workers," "Tradition and Renewal: Contemporary Art in the German Democratic Republic."

Barbican Hall — Feb. 12: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor. Colin Carr cello (Darius Milhaud).  
 Feb. 9: Maxim Shostakovich conductor, Viktoria Mullova violin (Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky).  
 Feb. 14: Tamas Vassary conductor/piano (Beethoven).  
 BARCELONA, Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Feb. 9, 11, 12: "Mother Courage" (Brecht).  
 Feb. 13-15: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).  
 EXHIBITION — To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066."  
 EXHIBITION — To March 31: "Chagall."  
 EXHIBITION — To April 30: "Reinhold."  
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Alain Lombard conductor (Berlioz, Debussy).  
 OPERA — Feb. 10 and 14: "Atila" (Verdi).  
 GENOVA, Teatro Margherita (tel: 58.93.29).  
 OPERA — Feb. 10, 12, 15: "Werther" (Massenet).  
 MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).  
 EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 28: "New Topics: Young Italian Artists." "Tulio Pericoli."  
 ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89).  
 CONCERTS — Feb. 9: New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Bartok).  
 Feb. 10-12: Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor, Martha Argerich piano (Mozart, Schubert).  
 TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).  
 OPERA — Feb. 12 and 14: "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini).  
 VENICE, Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.99.09).  
 EXHIBITION — To April 28: "High Fashion: 1930s and '60s."  
 BALLETS — Feb. 14 and 15: "Le Carnaval" (Fokine, Schumann).  
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### JAPAN

TOKYO, Azabu Museum of Art (tel: 582.14.10).  
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 24: "Ukiyo-e Prints of the Hishikawa School."  
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Kyoto, Kyoto Museum of Art (tel: 582.14.10).  
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### MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Salle Garnier (tel: 56.65.54).  
 OPERA — Feb. 10 and 12: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

AMSTERDAM, Print Gallery (tel: 22.42.65).  
 EXHIBITION — To March 8: "Michiel Sallaert." "Return to a Strange Land" (Kyllian, Janssen).  
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### NETHERLANDS

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).  
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 24: "Sharon Knievel." "Return to a Strange Land" (Kyllian, Janssen).  
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### PORTUGAL

ESTORIL, Casino (tel: 268.45.21).  
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 28: "Maria Fernanda Amado."  
 LISBON, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (tel: 73.51.31).  
 BALLETS — Feb. 9: "Pulcinella" (Sparabek, Stokely).  
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### SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).  
 EXHIBITION — To April 28: "The Face of Nature: Landscape drawings from the permanent collection."  
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### SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Concert House (tel: 22.18.00).  
 CONCERTS — Feb. 9: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Håkan Sund conductor (Poulenc).  
 Feb. 13: Stockholm Chamber Orchestra, Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor. Tobias Carron flute (Rameau, Schöenberg).  
 Feb. 14: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor. Tobias Carron flute (Rameau, Schöenberg).  
 Feb. 15: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor. Tobias Carron flute (Rameau, Schöenberg).  
 Feb. 16: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor. Tobias Carron flute (Rameau, Schöenberg).

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 Feb. 15: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor. Tobias Carron flute (Rameau, Schöenberg).  
 Feb. 16: Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, Esa-Pekka Salonen conductor. Tobias Carron flute (Rameau, Schöenberg).

### SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, Town Hall (tel: 221.22.83).  
 CONCERTS — Feb. 10: Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Edmond de Soutz conductor. Henryk Szeryng violin (Bach, Mozart).  
 Feb. 13: Town Hall Orchestra, Mello Sant conductor. Christine Edinger violin (Beethoven, Mozart).

ZURICH, Town Hall (tel: 221.22.83).  
 CONCERTS — Feb. 10: Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Edmond de Soutz conductor. Henryk Szeryng violin (Bach, Mozart).  
 Feb. 13: Town Hall Orchestra, Mello Sant conductor. Christine Edinger violin (Beethoven, Mozart).

### UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).  
 EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Reinhold."  
 EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Reinhold."  
 EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Reinhold."  
 EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Reinhold."  
 EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Reinhold."

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).  
 EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Reinhold."  
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 EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Reinhold."  
 EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Reinhold."

### GREECE

ATHENS, Nees Morpheis (tel: 361.61.65).  
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 16: "Yiorgos Nikolopoulos."  
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 16: "Yiorgos Nikolopoulos."  
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### ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).  
 EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 28: "Mario Nanni." "Post War Photography."  
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## Dining in High Style in London

by R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON — The last quarter century has been hard on the grand old luxury restaurants of Europe's major cities. The Hostaria dell'Orso in Rome, Maxim's and Lasserre in Paris, the Operakällaren in Stockholm, Sabatini in Florence, the Sacher in Vienna, Horchow in Madrid, Mirabelle in London — all of them still exist, and a few still serve very good food, but none of them can any longer be considered a palace.

One need not look far for an explanation. The old-fashioned gastronomic palaces were owned by businessmen who employed chefs to turn out classic dishes and a few unchanging specialties; most of the top tables of today are in restaurants owned by chefs who put a premium on creativity. Very often their places are small, and some are understaffed, as the true grand luxe restaurant never was and must never be; many cannot afford, in this era of high wages, the whole panoply of *commis*, waiter, captain, maître d'hôtel and sommelier. And while well appointed, they are seldom opulent in the tradition of 1960.

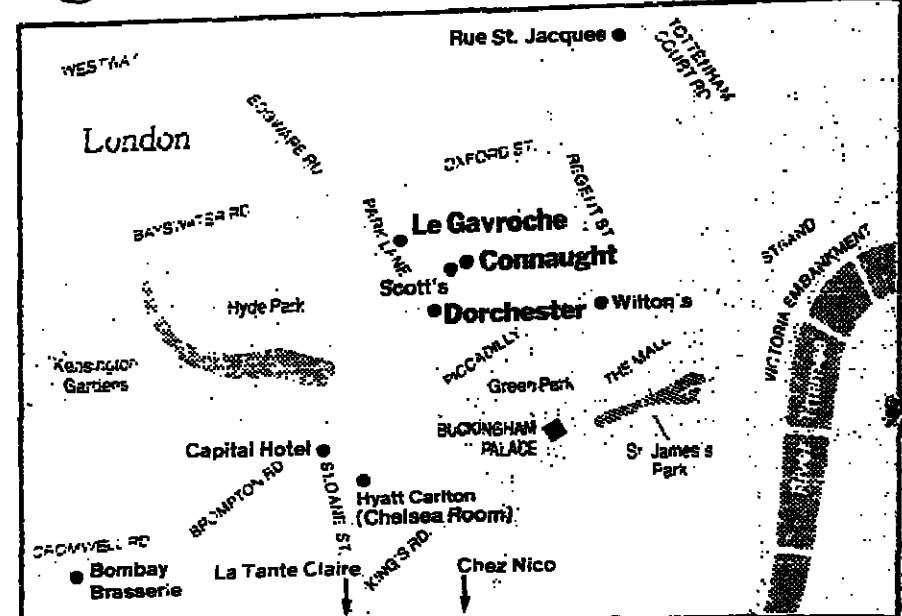
There are, of course, several exceptions. Taillevent in Paris, considered by many to be the city's greatest restaurant, is owned by Jean-Claude Meneau, a brilliant front-of-the-house man, not by the chef, Claude Deligne; and the most talked about restaurant on the Côte d'Azur, the Chantier in the Hôtel Negresco in Nice, has been restored to its prewar glory by a hired hand, the young chef Jacques Maximin.

Egon Ronay, the British gastronomic and guidebook editor, estimates that building, outfitting and staffing a truly luxurious restaurant in the Mayfair or Knightsbridge areas of central London would cost something like \$3 million before a meal was served. Not surprisingly, not many such places come into being these days, in the British capital or elsewhere.

Two of the best luxury restaurants in London, and a couple of others that come close to the top of the list, are to be found in hotels. Anton Mossman of the Dorchester, a Swiss, and Michel Bourdin of the Connaught, a Frenchman, are enabled by the resources of their owners to show off their talents in sumptuous settings that they could never have afforded by themselves. For whatever reasons — a dislike for management, a preference for big kitchens, inertia — Messrs. Deligne, Mossman, Maximin and Bourdin have chosen not to strike out on their own, at least for now.

To my mind, the truly posh establishment is best reserved for special occasions — birthdays, anniversaries, holidays, the one or two splurges of a trip. For most people, economics dictate that course; for the rest, a sense of proportion ought to be. Nothing is likely to pall faster than a succession of meals in luxury restaurants, by which I mean those that provide sophisticated cooking, rich and elaborate and often organized in four or five courses; great wines; costly place settings and surroundings, including a profusion of flowers; and prompt and polished service.

It is intriguing in this connection to notice the habits of the proprietors of superstar restaurants in France. Last summer, in Eugénie-les-Bains, the night after having served a group of us mere mortals the same Rabelaisian feast he was cooking for the president of France, Michel Guérard asked us to join him for dinner. It could not have been simpler: no cream, no caviar, no foie gras, no lobster, no oysters. Simple foods, simply but beautifully cooked, with a scrupulous chocolate mousse at the end. Likewise, on his days off, the elegant Viatik likes to pop into plebeian bistros like Chez la Vieille, Adrienne Biasin's snuggery on Rue de l'Arbre-Sec.



diners — all of these elements help create a mood of discreet richness that is unmatched in London. (16 Carlos Place W1, tel: 499-7070; MasterCard: about £100, or \$115, for two, including tip, tax and a modest bottle of wine. But the cost here, as in other restaurants mentioned, will be much higher if you order classic vintages, as you may be tempted to do.)

Mossman is up to something completely different in the Terrace Restaurant of the Dorchester. If the Connaught is Old Money, even when the accents at some tables owe more to Houston than to Eton, the Terrace is New. At a cost that must have run to around a million dollars, the Dorchester hired Albert Pinto to create a Chinese-modern-romantic decor with a dance floor. Mossman has developed dishes of inspired simplicity, such as *sole gratinée à l'huile aux herbes* and *medaillons d'agneau aux fleurs de thym*. Recently he has been experimenting with what he calls *cuisine naturelle*, using a minimum of sugar, butter and cream. As an example of pure finesse, it would be hard to match his perfectly poached chicken breast, served with four or five raw vegetables, cut into matchsticks and marinated in lime juice or stock.

One can also order a *menu surprise* that will bring six undisclosed courses to the table, but this can create a problem. It is

Only three places come instantly to mind for really gala dining in London, no holds barred, cost no object, but a handful of others come close.

necessary to leave the choice of wines to the waiter, and on two occasions, even though I had specified that I would like modest ones, I have been served punishingly expensive bottles. The same thing has happened to friends, so state your wishes firmly. Another problem here is inconsistency; the whisper in the trade is that Mossman is peerless as a cook (and, indeed, as a teacher of other cooks), but that he has his problems in managing a brigade of the size needed to serve not only the Terrace and the excellent Dorchester Grill, which specializes in modernized English fare, but also room service and the private dining rooms. (Park Lane W1, tel: 629-8888; closed Sunday; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £80 for two.)

Le Gavroche is the showplace of the most successful chain of haute cuisine restaurants in the world — that of the Roux brothers, who own or hold part interest in five other establishments in London, most of them festooned with awards, as well as two in the British countryside, one in northern France and one in California. Former cooks in aristocratic private houses, Albert and Michel Roux are technical geniuses; Albert, who presides at Le Gavroche, starts the careers of his young apprentices by painstakingly teaching them how to fry an egg.

Michelin gives Le Gavroche three stars, an accolade awarded to only one other British restaurant: the Roux brothers' own Waterside Inn at Bray, near Heathrow Airport, where Michel presides. While I think that two would be closer to the mark — Le Gavroche is simply not as good as Girardin in Switzerland or Jamin and Troisgros in France — this is without doubt the London restaurant for classic French cooking and service.

Roux makes very, very few mistakes in the kitchen, and the staff in the clublike dining-room responds with appropriate pomp and panache. Among the dishes that linger in my memory are a salad of lobster and wild mushrooms, a woodcock of a quality equal to those served two decades ago at Lucas-Carton in Paris, a braised red mullet and John Dory, the two fishes served with a chive sauce and an anise-flavored *saufleur* Suisse. The cheeses, sent from Boulogne by Philippe Olivier and ripened in the restaurant's larder, are the best in the city.

Two minor grumbles: the style verges upon excessive richness, and the wine prices are truly terrifying (some bottles at more than £700). (43 Upper Brook Street, W1, tel: 408-0881, closed Saturday, Sunday, major holidays and a week at Christmas; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £120 for two.)

In addition to Chez Nico (129 Queens' town Road, London SW8, tel: 720-6960; Visa; about £70 for two) and La Tante Claire (68 Royal Hospital Road, SW3, tel: 352-6045; American Express, Diners, about £100 for two), there are a few other contenders that, for one reason or another, I have excluded from my very short list of London's best posh places. Here are brief notes on a half-dozen of them:

Bombay Brasserie (140 Gloucester Road SW7, tel: 370-4040; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £40 for two). This airy restaurant with languidly turning overhead fans and wicker chairs, owned by the Taj Hotel chain of India, proves once again that that eating ethnic can be a luxurious experience. The lovely glass-walled conservatory (ask for a table there when you reserve) is an especially evocative environment in which to savor the subtlety of the work of the chef, Sandip Chatterjee; try, for example, his sautéed crab Malabar with grated coconut, or the fish (pomfret or gray mullet) with feugreek. The menu includes seafood in the Goan style, spicy Tandoori specialties, Parsi dishes and vegetarian items from Gujarat.

Capital Hotel (22 Basil Street SW3, tel: 589-5171; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £70 for two). David Levin, one of the most skilled of Britain's younger hoteliers, redid his dining room not long ago, discarding the Bauhaus fittings and substituting striped curtains and Louis XV chairs. The cooking of Brian Turner remains as it was — rich and refined, with perhaps a trifle too much imagination on occasion. His picaresque beef with capers, a marquis of white chocolate and various fish dishes show a sure hand that is also evident in the steaks, especially the *côte de boeuf*, from his charcoal grill. There is an agreeable lack of stuffiness about the place, which probably has something to do with the outgoing personality of Turner, a Yorkshireman whose father ran a fish-and-chip shop.

Chelsea Room (in the Hyatt Carlton Tower Hotel, 2 Cadogan Place, SW1, tel: 235-5411; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £100 for two). Bernard Gaume, the chef, and Jean Quéro, the manager, have slowly and without fanfare built this into a restaurant of surprising quality for a chain hotel. The rather chilly room has recently been made more intimate and redecorated in pastel tones, and Gaume remains a wizard with fish (warm oysters with three sauces, turbot and lobster with cucumbers). Some of the other dishes are less brilliant, to my taste, which is why the Chelsea Room just misses my main list.

Rue St. Jacques (5 Charlotte Street, W1, tel: 637-0222; closed Saturday lunch and Sunday; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £70 for two). Too small, really, to fit into the *grand luxe* category, this new restaurant is nonetheless an elegant setting (huge mirrors, pillow-strewn banquettes) in which to sample the cuisine of Günther Schlander, the German chef. He has the ability to achieve depth of flavor without heaviness; witness his fabulous venison consommé and his ethereal lobster mousse flavored with old Armagnac. Vincent Calcerano, the Belgian maître d'hôtel, is an old pro.

Scott's (20 Mount Street W1, tel: 629-5248; closed Sunday lunch and major holidays and three weeks in July and August; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £50 for two). Suppose you are in a festive mood, but not too hungry? Make for Scott's — not the respectable but unexciting main restaurant but the adjacent oyster bar. A glass or two of champagne, some Colchester or a few slices of impeccable smoked salmon or a grilled sole (or even a couple of spoonfuls of one of the half-dozen caviars on offer, in which case double the price estimate above) should solve the problem quite nicely.

Wilton's (55 Jermyn Street, SW1, tel: 629-9955; closed Saturday, Sunday, major holidays and three weeks in July and August; American Express, Diners, Visa, MasterCard; about £80 for two). I know, I know: the cooking is nothing to shout from the rooftops about, especially in the more complex dishes, and the prices are ludicrously high for simple fare. But Wilton's is the last genuinely Edwardian restaurant left in London, and I love it for its Art Nouveau glass partitions (unchanged in the move from Bury Street), for its bossy waitresses in lab technicians' smocks, for its oysters and soles and baby lobsters and roasted game birds, and above all for the indomitable octogenarian Mrs. Marks, who once refused to give me a bill when my meal was terminated a few minutes early — there were a few tears of Calvaldos left in my glass — by a small fire in the kitchen.

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## WEEKEND

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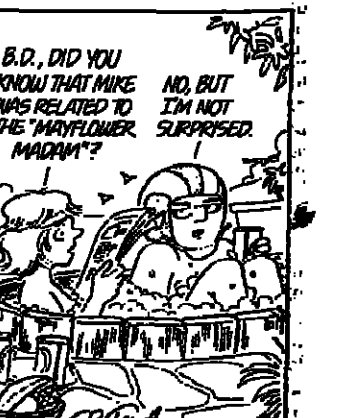
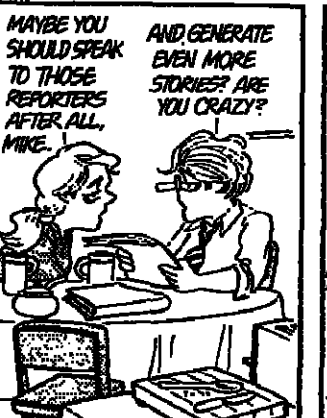
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## TRAVEL

## Munich: Secret Capital of the Germans

by James M. Markham

MUNICH — A dewy orange disk, the sun, was pasted in the sky over the white Nymphenburg Palace, which glowed in the snow like some Central European Taj Mahal. Out on the bumpy ice of the canal, old men hunched over their curling stones — with long straight handles adorned with colored tassels to distinguish the teams — grunting and calling out in the choppy Bavarian idiom as the opposing stones clacked off one another, spinning into the snowbanks. In the middle distance — the scene seemed an updated version of a Bruegel oil that might hang in Munich's Alte Pinakothek — children scampered about with hockey sticks, chattering merrily. On a stretch of shoveled ice unto herself, a sleek woman in a big hat was trying to get the hang of a new-looking pair of skates (or was it skating itself?), making cautious, mincing steps; the seat of her leather pants was dusted with snow, hinting at setbacks in this wobbly enterprise.

It was a winter snapshot of Munich, one that has been taken before and one that will be taken again. It was an image of enjoyment, of pleasure in recurring ritual, which is maybe the secret charm of the city called the secret capital of Germany, the city that large numbers of Germans admit regularly in opinion polls is the most sympathetic to them and the one where they would like to live if they didn't live at home. For Munich is a paradox, at once the most prosperous, go-ahead city in West Germany and the most hedonistic — not crassly sybaritic in the manner of the antiseptic sex strips that have brought notoriety to quarters of Hamburg or Frankfurt, but gently, with tradition, panache and class. A Munich gentleman relates that an outsider once asked him the purpose of his men's social club, founded in 1858. "None at all," he answered, mock somber. The spirit is called "Liberalitas Bavaria." A lay translation: "Live and let live."

When non-Bavarian Germans come here, it is with the aim of relaxing as they perhaps never do in Bielefeld, not growing agitated if they are late for appointments or if somebody gets their title (Herr Doktor, Herr Professor, Herr Oberregierungsdirktor) askew. Horst Vetter, a Düsseldorf-born writer transplanted to Bavaria, sums up the change: "It is completely 'out' not to have time. The middle crisis has been out for a long time. Stress is no longer a status symbol. The new status symbol: One has time."

Americans, too, have discovered the city's take-it-easy allure, and long ago converted the boisterous beer-swilling Oktoberfest, or at least corners of it, into a Yankeeified event. The besotted American in Lederhosen is a fond natural choice.

"The image of Munich in America," says a tourist official with a frown, "is linked to beer and Oktoberfest. The city fathers are not too happy about this beer image." The city fathers are, however, plenty happy that strong-dollar Americans are the single largest contingent of foreign visitors.

Asked to explain their singularity, the Bavarians tell you that they are really Celts, or Celto-Romans, a jollier and more anarchic lot than the Germanic tribes who picked up some of the northern pieces of the fallen Roman Empire. "Sharp-eyed essayists, if not straitlaced historians, have always seen the Celtic streak in the Bavarian character," says Benno Hubensteiner, a professor at Munich's stately university. As Celtic traits he cites "fancifulness, the joy in rich forms, the joy of going one better, of quarreling and brawling, the weakness for noble horses."

As Luther's Reformation swept over Germany, the doughty duchy of Bavaria stood firm in its Catholic faith, and its durable Wittelsbach dynasty went on with help from Italian craftsmen, to turn its little capital, Munich, into a Baroque masterpiece. The historian Jacob Burckhardt pronounced the sumptuous gardens and theater of the Nymphenburg Palace "the most splendid Rococo to be found on earth, and superior in invention and elegance to the state rooms of Versailles."

The absorption of stoutly Catholic Bavaria into Bismarck's Protestant-minded Reich



Munich's spires: Alter Peter, Frauenkirche, Rathaus and Heilige Geist-Kirche.

is still regarded by local patriots with the same sense of betrayal and loss that some Alabamians muster for the defeat of the Confederacy. In the 19th century Munich lost out to Berlin, and to this day outsiders are deprecatingly called "Prussians," fast-talking city slickers who think they can pull fast ones on the native bumpkins. A lingering feeling of inferiority hides behind Bavarian resentments of "northerners," and some trace it to an incultured shame about the vowel-gulping Bavarian dialect, which young Bavarians are taught in school to consider lowlier than High German. Helmut Dotterweich, a courtly Munich author, recounts how at the end of the war a barefoot northern German refugee appeared at a Bavarian village. "She was much poorer than all the farmers, but she immediately achieved status because she could talk so fast and in High German," he says.

THE magic of Munich is that, while becoming utterly cosmopolitan, it has not yanked up its rustic roots. It remains a small town, where the Viktualienmarkt, the lush green vegetable and herb market, is a living thing, not sustained artificially as amusing folklore. "When the women of the Viktualienmarkt dance at carnival," remarks Mayor Georg Kronawitter, "they do it because they like to, not because they are paid to do so by city hall. They really like it — and those really are the women of the Viktualienmarkt who are dancing." The sartorial elegance of the city — the long-limbed women in their sloping hats and long capes, the men in their loden coats and broad-brimmed fedoras — bespeaks, too, the taste of a horsey gentry.

"Munich has never really become a big city," says August Everding, a "Prussian" who for two decades has infused his scholastic spirit into the city's opera and theater. "It does not have the uncharm of the big city — and yet in the arts only New York overtakes it. And the folklore here does not slide so quickly into kitsch, because it is indigenous. Folklore was not discovered in order to draw tourists to Munich."

The Bavarians are nostalgically fond of the Wittelsbach dynasty, which held its kingdom together for seven centuries, so after the



The New York Times

monarchy was deposed in 1918 in favor of a republican form of government they drew up some regulations to make sure the former royal family would not tumble altogether from the style to which it had become accustomed. Wittelsbach privileges include a free box at the magnificent opera — "and it's never empty," says Everding — and the right to throw parties and receptions at Nymphenburg and other former royal palaces.

These are the peaks of Munich's highly eclectic social season. Prince Franz of Bavaria presides over some of these occasions, where he is unobtrusively addressed as Royal Highness. (Only the republican-minded Social Democrats boycott these events, though many confess they would love to come if it wouldn't get them in trouble with the party.) There is, however, nothing archaic about the prince, a quick-eyed art collector who spends a good deal of his time in New York, where he is chairman of the Museum of Modern Art's International Council of patrons.

Most of the Wittelsbachs cleave to an aristocratic low profile in Munich, but a few have broken splashily into the private sector — like Prince Luitpold, who sells his Royal Bavarian Beer in England. Other uprooted nobility from Eastern Europe cultivate a more conspicuous social life among Munich's fast-moving "Schickleria" — the "people" section of the tabloid Abendzeitung breathlessly follows their doings in the city's salons and restaurants and on the ski slopes of St. Moritz.

A republican, though, is the real king of the Free State of Bavaria. Franz Josef Strauss, Bavaria's curmudgeonly minister-president, incarnates the "national" character: gruff, witty, sly, quick to anger, prone to verbal explosions (with no follow-through), suspicious of outsiders — in short, what the people of Munich call a *Granler*.

"The Granler," Strauss once explained, "is really the expression of the Ur-Münchener, but he can easily convert himself into a warm conversation partner when he meets with an open, heartfelt attitude." Strauss' standard posture is that of the outraged Bavarian farmer who can't believe what foolishness is going on in Bonn — and who would love to go up there and fix it but has too much to do down on the farm.

But Munich's civic fairy tale has a dirty little secret — a rarely acknowledged debt to Berlin and all those frightful, upright "Prussians." The scope of Munich's postwar boom would not have been thinkable without the isolation of West Berlin, girdled by divisions of Soviet troops, and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of eastern Germans to Bavaria. If Munich is now the publishing capital of West Germany, it is because of Berlin's decline and the falling of Leipzig to the Red Army; if Siemens, Osram, Allianz have their headquarters here it is because their industrial captains pulled them out of Berlin. The same is true of the film industry, which moved from the Reich capital to the secret capital after the war. Munich's university, too, is top-heavy with Prussian professors. The city's star soccer club, F.C.

Among some old Munich families — the ones who root for the second-division soccer club 1860 München because it has deeper

roots than flashy, upstart F.C. Bayern — it is fashionable to bemoan the de-Bavarianizing of the city. "One always has the feeling that we are being so Prussianized," says Helmut Dotterweich, the author, musing that perhaps the true, undiluted Bavarian spirit can only be found down in Salzburg or in the South Tyrol, where they talk funny, too. (A mourning of bygone ways is an old tradition. At the end of World War II, Karl Valentin, a Munich cabaret comedian, was wandering among the ruins of the city's shattered victory arch. "Hans! been much in use lately, has it?" he muttered.)

But creative talent has always lived in some tension with its charming, bourgeois Munich environment. In this century, Munich's most renowned native novelist, Lion Feuchtwanger, is a dead prophet without honor in the city. His 1930 classic, "Success," is a bitter parody of Munich's small-town mores. He died in Los Angeles in 1958.

In panegyric writing on the city, it is customary to cite the glowing testimonials of Thomas Mann, who loved Munich. But by 1926 Mann sensed another, meaner spirit welling up in his adopted town and, in a little-remembered and rarely quoted speech, denounced the poisoning of its tolerance by "anti-Semitic nationalism and God knows what sinister stupidities."

MUNICH, Mann said, had been transformed into Germany's "bastion of reaction" — and had become "a stupid, the truly stupid city." Jürgen Kolbe, an uprooted Saxon and Munich's culture minister, likes to evoke this bitter Mann oration to warn the citizenry against smugness. "The biggest danger in Munich is the prevailing self-satisfaction with the good and agreeable situation here," says Kolbe.

For some, a monument to these dangers is the mammoth, red-brick, almost-finished Gasteig, a multipurpose cultural center that the city has built above the banks of the Isar River. Conceived as a kind of Lincoln-Pompidou center that would make the world notice Munich's cultural pre-eminence in West Germany, the Gasteig is just nearing completion; its main function will be to provide a badly needed concert hall, but making the whole thing a living institution will be a challenge. Some culture critics worry that Munich already has a surplus of "hardware." 20,000 high culture seats must be filled every night — and not enough "software," that is, creative energy going into new plays and new ideas.

It is hard to be troubled by such considerations, shall we say, on a summer day jogging through the English Garden, which tends to be dotted with naked sun bathers and families swaying along with their baby carriages. Or sitting in Schumann's having a beer with bright young movie people out to conquer the world. Or savoring a meal at Aubergine, maybe the best restaurant in Germany. Or being swept up in a 40-minute ovation for Favart's at the opera. Liberalitas Bavaria. Live and let live. Most cities would be overjoyed to be burdened with what Munich construes as problems.

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## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## British Rail Pioneers With a New Credit Card

by Roger Collis

LONDON — The cavernous Victorian headquarters of British Rail at Marylebone Station in London is about the last place you would expect innovative marketing programs to be conceived. And yet BR's product development team has broken new ground with its Travel Key charge card, which combines corporate discounts for travel services with frequent-user incentives for individual business travelers. It is significant because it attempts to reconcile the contentious issue of who should benefit from travel incentives, the company or the executive, by offering something to both.

Travel Key is aimed primarily at small- to medium-sized companies by attempting to match the kind of discounts on hotels, restaurants, car rentals and so on that are normally available only to large corporations. These, in turn, are attracted mainly by a first-ever discount on rail travel.

In the 18 months since it was launched in July 1983, 20,000 cards have been sold to more than 8,000 companies (10 percent of the total in the last two months). And with renewals running at 96 percent, it seems set to capture around 10 percent of the British corporate charge-card market (estimated at 300,000 cards) by the end of this year. (The market is now dominated by American Express, 60 percent; Diners Club, 20 percent and Visa/Barclaycard, 10 percent.)

According to Jeffrey Percival, the new product development manager at British Rail, "We estimate that 10 percent of the £40 million [\$45 million] going through Travel Key this year will be new business. This will mean a net contribution of about £2 million to £3 million at the bottom line."

This is not a bad achievement for a stuffy, state-owned railroad wallowing in red ink. British Rail expects Travel Key to contribute 10 percent of the £30 million additional revenues targeted for its InterCity (high-speed) service, one-third of which is currently business travel.

There is interest in the concept across the Channel. The Belgian railroad is considering whether to accept Travel Key and may even try to coordinate a similar type of discount card throughout the European rail network. "It would be a remarkable endeavor, given the conservatism of national railroads. It was only last June that the Belgians accepted charge cards, and then only for international travel. And the West German railroad, the DBB, has yet to do so."

According to Percival, British Rail has been approached by several of the smaller British airlines that would like to join Travel Key. Talks have been held with Dan-Air, he says, but they would first like to link up with a carrier the size of British Caledonian or British Airways.

Travel Key is available now only to companies and individuals trading as a corporate entity. It comes with two options: an "Authorized User" card costing £25 a year intended to be issued from a central stock within the company, and a "Named User" card costing £12.50 a year and £7.50 for six cards or more. Both types of card carry discounts on travel services, but only the Named User card entitles the holder to personal benefits that are clocked up on expenditure on rail travel.

Discounts include 5 percent on rail tickets (the rate for Authorized User cards was reduced to 2.5 percent on Jan. 1), 15 percent on Godfrey Davis European travel, 10 percent on rooms at 190 hotels in Britain and 10 percent off in participating restaurants.

Named User cards also get a 15 percent discount on private health insurance and free personal accident insurance. There are also discounts on language-learning aids, office equipment, translation and secretarial services and computer facilities. Cardholders are invoiced monthly. Invoices for Named Users can be sent either to the company or directly to the individual.

Personal incentives can be claimed as soon as one of the six expenditure "bands" is reached during the 12-month validity of the card. For example, a card holder who has spent £300 can either opt for a free first-class ticket for two to any mainland train station in Britain, or accumulate expenditure to the £1,400 level. This brings a free weekend break for two, with boat and hotel accommodation, in Amsterdam or Paris. There is also a £50 bonus given once a year toward a first-class return rail ticket to any destination in mainland Britain.

Travel Key has had its share of hiccups. British Rail implicitly acknowledges that the Authorized User card was a mistake. They are playing it down in their promotion and would like to abandon it altogether. The reason is that a large number of companies — which tend to be hostile to personal incentives to executives — had simply bought one

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## BR combines discounts and user incentives

card and lodged it with their travel agent to get the 5 percent discount on rail travel.

This has meant a loss for British Rail, which has been unable to persuade these companies to take out Named User cards. British Rail has compounded the problem by reducing the discount on Authorized User cards to 2.5 percent. The travel manager of one company said he would reallocate by buying one Named User card and using it for all members of his company. The Institute of Travel Managers in Britain (which is affiliated with the International Business Travel Association) is having a showdown with British Rail on Feb. 11 in London.

"We do not like frequent-user programs," says Peter Long, travel manager of Rowntree Macintosh Ltd. "There is a temptation for individual executives to make unnecessary journeys just to boost their total expenditure. This is something we don't need."

Kathryn Yates, travel manager of Yorkshire Imperial Alloys, another big firm, is also irate. "When British Rail introduced Travel Key, all our executives got information about it except me."

This highlights another problem. "There's nothing in Travel Key for us," complains a leading travel agent in London. "We feel that British Rail is undermining our client base by getting hold of individual executives' names and using Travel Key as a direct marketing tool." His view is held by several of his colleagues.

But this is precisely what British Rail has in mind. Although travel agents get their commission, they do not put a lot of effort into promoting travel by rail in Britain. British Rail seems to be settling on the smaller company executive as a core loyalty group.

Percival reports there are plans to extend Travel Key's range of services (the first airport-style executive lounge is due to open at King's Cross station here this month) and expects hotel and car rental expenditure to be included in the incentive program — although British tax authorities are making ominous noises.

An alternative strategy may be to promote Travel Key directly to individuals instead of to their companies. This would mean that executives could buy the card themselves and use it for company travel. This could raise a moral issue: whether or not to pass on the discount for rail travel to the company when submitting expense accounts.

knowing the gods are capricious, is careful not to offend them. "I have a feeling of respect for the powers that exist. I would never wish to tempt or go beyond them. I am very much aware of the Greek word hubris. Hubris will be punished by the gods."

So as not to tempt fate, she never says she is going to do something. "Instead, I say I hope to do something. I will do it if it's possible." One must understand that if she says "I might go" or "If I go," she is in fact saying "I am going." Her view of life, and of grammar, as peculiarly conditional, can make her hard to follow and sometimes impossible to find. She is always late and was even born a month after she was due. "So many unexpected things happen," she explains.

Although she gives lectures and has a non-teaching assistant professorship at Long Island University, she has in a sense been marking time since the Knidos excavations were interrupted. She has missed a couple of deadlines on her autobiography, which was to be called "Love Among the Ruins" and now is just called "Ruins."

"I don't like that title," she says, "because they aren't ruins. They are what one learns from and grows from. History seems boring to people but to me it's the most exciting word I know."

## Aphrodite Continued from page 5

traces of the first Minoan settlement in Asia Minor and, perhaps, the burial place of what was considered the most beautiful statue of antiquity, the nude Aphrodite of Praxiteles, which now exists only in some 50 copies.

Miss Love's reputation as the apocryphally named apostle of Aphrodite has had its odd side effects. When Revlon opened its new complex in New Jersey, they told her they looked upon it as a temple of beauty and asked her fill a time capsule with suitable objects. Her choices ranged from sweet corn seeds to a Bill Blass cotton shirt ("because 100 percent cotton is already so rare") to a model of Copernicus and a swatch of mink ("I wanted a mink coat but no one would give me one"). She also included bottles of Coca Cola and beer "because I'd give anything to taste ancient Egyptian beer or Greek or Roman wine."

"The capsule's supposed to be opened in 500 years but they're thinking of checking on it in the year 2000," she says.

Intuitive and unconventional but highly professional, Iris Love has been called the last of the romantic archaeologists. "I believe in the seeds of truth that exist in every Greek myth," she says. "I believe everything is possible, I believe no theory denies another. She describes herself as a pagan and,

## The Sun King Continued from page 5

is at least one indispensable piece of evidence in the show. This is the famous tapestry, made from a design by Charles Lebrun, that shows Louis XIV making a formal visit to the Gobelins factory not long after it had been reorganized. Needless to say, the best possible face is put upon the multifarious activity that was going on, and we sense that the king was really looking each piece over, not just going through the motions.

Yet, it has to be said that in the exhibition itself we do not get to see much of what went on, either at the Gobelins or elsewhere, as a result of the king's policies. Even if we allow that much of the silver was melted down at a later stage in his reign to beef up the exchequer, it remains true that in the decorative arts, as in painting, this is not a very distinguished exhibition. Nor is it an especially

rational one, if we consider the place accorded to Rouen faience, which Louis XIV never showed any signs of liking especially, as against the dearth of grander objects. Altogether "The Sun King" reminds us that an exhibition of ideas is altogether a tricky undertaking. It calls not only for the exercise of a sustained and luminous intelligence but for a total generosity on the part of essential lenders. Where neither is present, a forlorn adventure results. Who would have foreseen, for example, that one of the most rewarding exhibits in "The Sun King" would be a little painting by an unidentified artist of a Parisian playing-card factory? Great art it is not, but it has precisely the immediacy, the sense of something seen clearly and set down well, that is lacking from so much else in the show.

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An Oktoberfest scene.

Marlene Franz, Magnum







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Yalta For The Tragedy In Context

By Edwin M. Yoda

WASHINGTON — The Yalta Conference, which took place in the Crimea in February 1945, has been the subject of much speculation and controversy. It was a meeting of the three great powers — the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain — to discuss the post-war world. The conference was held in a small, dilapidated hotel, and the participants were often in a state of exhaustion. The decisions made at Yalta have shaped the world we live in today.

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## TECHNOLOGY Software Would 'Remember' For Absent-Minded Users

By DAVID E. SANGER  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ask a human assistant to prepare a monthly sales report, and chances are he or she would use some common sense. The report would not be sent out until sales from all of the company's branch offices were included, and calculations — commissions, inventory levels, and the like — are finished. And if the assistant values continued employment, copies of the completed report would be sent to the boss, the chairman of the board and the company president. But ask a personal computer to do the same job, and it would not show such good judgment. The computer would dutifully calculate all the numbers that it is given, but it would not pester the Chicago office if its sales figures were late. It would make the final product look nice, but it would not mail it out without prompting from a human.

Now, using techniques drawn from artificial intelligence laboratories at a number of major research universities, a host of companies are developing a new generation of personal computer programs, so-called smart software. The aim is to knock some sense into otherwise mindless computers, getting them to understand — and perform automatically — the tasks that individual users struggle each day not to forget.

Already, some of the efforts have attracted a flood of venture capital, and to the minds of some, false hopes for instant progress. "Artificial intelligence could become the most abused industry buzzword in 1985," said Mitchell D. Kapor, chairman of Lotus Development Corp. He spoke at Adventure Holdings' Personal Computer Forum in Phoenix last week.

Indeed, sifting the far-flung and the far-out in artificial intelligence is difficult. The term embraces a whole range of programming techniques, from "expert systems" that try to encode the technical knowledge of doctors or engineers in a computer program to "natural language interfaces" that make it possible for computer users to give instructions to computers in plain English — or plain French. Some are useful and some are experimental, but all try to mimic the human reasoning processes.

Not surprisingly, most artificial intelligence efforts have been limited to the university laboratory, using huge mainframes. But as personal computer users have become increasingly frustrated with the unwieldy nature of spreadsheets and data bases, software houses have begun to look for ways to make programs mold themselves to the habits of users.

AMONG the first was Micromin Corp., which last year began marketing a personal computer program called Clout that added natural language features to a data base program, which keeps complex lists. If a data base consists of a listing of the nation's 500 largest companies, with financial data for each, a user of Clout could type the command: "Rank the top 10 industries by average growth and earnings per share."

The program would then begin to parse the sentence, looking in its dictionary to discover that "rank" means "list in order" and that the term "average" connotes a specific mathematical calculation. Then it would sort each company by industry, determine the average growth and earnings per share for those industries, and produce the requested list.

"It's just one application of the technique," said Wayne J. Erickson, Micromin's chairman, who says that Clout has sold "in the tens of thousands" of copies since it was introduced 10 months ago.

But critics note that plain-English commands, while less intimidating than computer shorthand, produce a sugar-coated program. The underlying software is unchanged; if the user forgets to issue a command, or does not ask the right question, the program will be easily led astray. Thus, the task now is to develop

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Currency Rates

Official Rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	U.K.	Canada	Australia	N.Z.
100 U.S. dollars	100.00	163.33	136.63	136.63	360.71	20.36	166.37	163.33	70.90	107.08	45.35
100 West German marks	61.05	100.00	84.83	84.83	236.36	12.46	100.00	100.00	38.75	59.36	24.19
100 French francs	6.55	11.93	100.00	100.00	293.65	6.55	100.00	100.00	13.76	20.54	8.36
100 Italian lire	2.00	3.36	3.36	100.00	936.27	0.09	100.00	100.00	1.37	2.06	0.84
100 Japanese yen	3.75	6.25	6.25	6.25	100.00	0.03	6.25	6.25	0.24	0.37	0.15
100 Swiss francs	47.56	7.75	7.75	7.75	21.48	100.00	7.75	7.75	2.90	4.40	1.75
100 Spanish pesetas	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	100.00	166.37	63.33	96.66	39.06
100 British pounds	1.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.46	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.70	1.07	0.45
100 Canadian dollars	1.31	2.14	2.14	2.14	149.76	0.77	2.14	2.14	100.00	150.00	60.00
100 Australian dollars	0.76	1.26	1.26	1.26	93.81	0.07	1.26	1.26	38.75	100.00	40.00
100 New Zealand dollars	0.45	0.74	0.74	0.74	54.80	0.04	0.74	0.74	29.37	100.00	40.00

## Interest Rates

Official Rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	U.K.	Canada	Australia	N.Z.
100 U.S. dollars	100.00	163.33	136.63	136.63	360.71	20.36	166.37	163.33	70.90	107.08	45.35
100 West German marks	61.05	100.00	84.83	84.83	236.36	12.46	100.00	100.00	38.75	59.36	24.19
100 French francs	6.55	11.93	100.00	100.00	293.65	6.55	100.00	100.00	13.76	20.54	8.36
100 Italian lire	2.00	3.36	3.36	100.00	936.27	0.09	100.00	100.00	1.37	2.06	0.84
100 Japanese yen	3.75	6.25	6.25	6.25	100.00	0.03	6.25	6.25	0.24	0.37	0.15
100 Swiss francs	47.56	7.75	7.75	7.75	21.48	100.00	7.75	7.75	2.90	4.40	1.75
100 Spanish pesetas	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	100.00	166.37	63.33	96.66	39.06
100 British pounds	1.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.46	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.70	1.07	0.45
100 Canadian dollars	1.31	2.14	2.14	2.14	149.76	0.77	2.14	2.14	100.00	150.00	60.00
100 Australian dollars	0.76	1.26	1.26	1.26	93.81	0.07	1.26	1.26	38.75	100.00	40.00
100 New Zealand dollars	0.45	0.74	0.74	0.74	54.80	0.04	0.74	0.74	29.37	100.00	40.00

## Key Money Rates

Official Rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	U.K.	Canada	Australia	N.Z.
100 U.S. dollars	100.00	163.33	136.63	136.63	360.71	20.36	166.37	163.33	70.90	107.08	45.35
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100 French francs	6.55	11.93	100.00	100.00	293.65	6.55	100.00	100.00	13.76	20.54	8.36
100 Italian lire	2.00	3.36	3.36	100.00	936.27	0.09	100.00	100.00	1.37	2.06	0.84
100 Japanese yen	3.75	6.25	6.25	6.25	100.00	0.03	6.25	6.25	0.24	0.37	0.15
100 Swiss francs	47.56	7.75	7.75	7.75	21.48	100.00	7.75	7.75	2.90	4.40	1.75
100 Spanish pesetas	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	100.00	166.37	63.33	96.66	39.06
100 British pounds	1.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.46	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.70	1.07	0.45
100 Canadian dollars	1.31	2.14	2.14	2.14	149.76	0.77	2.14	2.14	100.00	150.00	60.00
100 Australian dollars	0.76	1.26	1.26	1.26	93.81	0.07	1.26	1.26	38.75	100.00	40.00
100 New Zealand dollars	0.45	0.74	0.74	0.74	54.80	0.04	0.74	0.74	29.37	100.00	40.00

## Gold Prices

Official Rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	U.K.	Canada	Australia	N.Z.
100 U.S. dollars	100.00	163.33	136.63	136.63	360.71	20.36	166.37	163.33	70.90	107.08	45.35
100 West German marks	61.05	100.00	84.83	84.83	236.36	12.46	100.00	100.00	38.75	59.36	24.19
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100 New Zealand dollars	0.45	0.74	0.74	0.74	54.80	0.04	0.74	0.74	29.37	100.00	40.00

## Pöhl Sees Crisis in U.S. Debt

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

DAVOS, Switzerland — Karl Otto Pöhl, head of West Germany's central bank, said Thursday that the United States faced a self-perpetuating crisis in its external finances unless the dollar falls soon to reduce the huge U.S. trade and current-account deficits.

Because the high dollar attracts imports and makes U.S. goods expensive to sell overseas, the United States faces a record deficit of about \$130 billion on its external payments this year, compared with \$100 billion in 1984, Mr. Pöhl said.

Mr. Pöhl, the president of the Bundesbank, said the United States would probably have no difficulty financing an external deficit of this size for a few more years by drawing in savings from the rest of the world, though it would need to keep interest rates high to do so.

But he said the result would be a vast increase in the United States' foreign debt and in the interest payments that the United States will have to make to foreign holders of this debt.

"The United States could become a permanent deficit country because of its growing debt-service burden," he said at the annual business symposium organized by the European Management Forum, a Geneva-based business advisory group. "The United States might need to run a trade surplus of \$30 billion to \$40 billion a year just to pay interest on its debt."

Shortly before Mr. Pöhl gave his warning, the deputy U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert T. McNamara, predicted that the dollar would remain strong even if Congress cut the federal budget deficit this year and allowed interest rates to fall.

Mr. McNamara argued that the dollar was being kept high not by U.S. interest rates and the budget deficit but by a movement to invest in the United States that can only strengthen if the Reagan administration reduces the deficit.

But critics note that plain-English commands, while less intimidating than computer shorthand, produce a sugar-coated program. The underlying software is unchanged; if the user forgets to issue a command, or does not ask the right question, the program will be easily led astray. Thus, the task now is to develop

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## 1985 Forecasts Mixed For Hong Kong Growth

By Dinah Lee  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Hong Kong financial analysts are producing mixed forecasts this year, even though 1985 will be the colony's first year since 1980 without political uncertainty.

Banks and brokers publishing their annual forecasts have weighed a number of factors, including an expected slowdown in U.S. consumption of Hong Kong products, the degree to which China and Europe can take up the slack, the likelihood of a real-estate recovery, higher wages and increased domestic consumption, rising protectionism and the continuing labor shortage.

The most optimistic of four recent reports was that of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., which predicts that, after four years of single-digit growth, Hong Kong will achieve a growth rate of 10 percent this year in its gross domestic product, a measure of total domestic output of goods and services.

The bank cited "prospects of a steady increase in trade, higher real wages, moderate inflation, increased investment in plant and machinery and the tendency of the economy to outperform initial forecasts."

The forecast said, "Protectionism will remain a depressing threat."

## Dollars Again Makes Gains As Gold Falls

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar rose again on Thursday, and dealers said it would take an extensive, concerted effort by central banks to push it down.

The market is going to keep pushing the dollar up until the central banks knock it down," said Earl Johnson, vice president at Citicorp's Harris Bank.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker, answering questions before the House Appropriations Committee, said U.S. policy remains one of intervention only when conditions are disorderly, consistent with maintaining good relations with U.S. trading partners.

In late New York trading, the dollar rose to 3.243 Deutsche marks from 3.228 on Wednesday and rose to 9.909 French francs from 9.855 the day before. The pound, however, strengthened to \$1.1125 from \$1.1122 on Wednesday.

Garments and textiles account for more than 40 percent of Hong Kong manufactured goods, with

## The Saudi Petrochemical Boom

Riyadh Moves To Ease Fears Of Global Glut

By Daniel F. Cuff  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The natural gas that Saudi Arabians once wastefully flared off as a byproduct of oil production now is being harnessed and turned into petrochemicals. The Saudi dream of industrialization is coming true.

But some analysts are suggesting that the dream may turn into a nightmare for petrochemical producers elsewhere — with Dow Chemical Co., Union Carbide Corp., Du Pont Co. and the European and Japanese chemical giants all feeling the effects.

In picture-book communities and gleaming plant complexes that did not exist five years ago, Saudi Arabia this year is starting up much of its output of products with such names as ethanol, methanol, polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride.

Petrochemical products, made from oil as well as natural gas, end up as plastics and fibers in thousands of industrial and consumer uses, from clothing to antifreeze to plastic bags. New plants in Saudi Arabia, as well as in Mexico, Kuwait and Canada, are adding some 10 percent to world capacity. As a result, fears are being expressed that many existing petrochemical plants will not be around in five years as the extra output depresses prices.

The Saudis, keenly aware of these fears, are trying to assuage them even before production starts in full. They are dispatching representatives and hiring public relations experts to get their message out.

One Saudi official, Abdul Aziz al-Jarrah, said "Our intent is to engage in commerce in a professional and an orderly, not disruptive, manner to compete fairly, to cooperate and to realize profits for our effort."

The Saudis stress that they are developing their petrochemical industry on a 50-50 ownership basis with such companies as Celanese Corp., Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp., Shell Chemical Co. and Texas Eastern Corp., as well as with Japanese and other international companies. And they contend that at full capacity they will be adding only 5 percent to world petrochemical output.

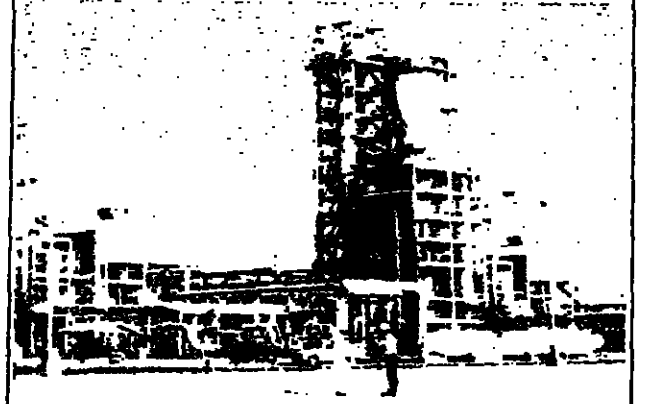
But many Western analysts remain wary.

"There's the ancient tale about the camel out in the cold who put his head in the tent," said John P. Henry, a chemical-industry analyst for E.F. Hutton. "He likes it, and eventually the guy inside the tent is out in the cold."

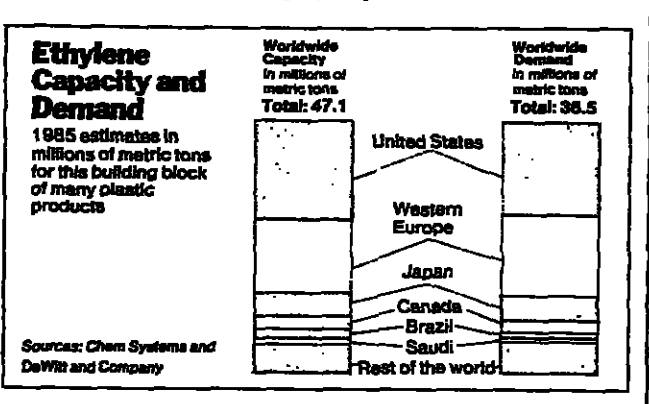
Peter E. Butler, an analyst at Paine Webber Inc., thinks that many Wall Street analysts who were not worried two years ago are now more concerned about the effect of Saudi capacity on companies in the United States.

"It's naive to expect that this stuff is just going to be sold in Japan," he said. "It's going to upset worldwide markets."

And Anantha K.S. Raman, an industry analyst with his own firm in Parsippany, New Jersey, said the new Saudi products



Al-Jubail Petrochemical Co., a Sabic and Exxon joint venture, has produced polyethylene since late 1984.



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## Phillips Rejects Icahn Bid, Alters Restructure Plan

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Phillips Petroleum Co. rejected Thursday the \$8.1-billion takeover bid from Carl C. Icahn, sweetening the terms of its proposed restructuring and proposed new defenses against hostile takeovers.

Phillips said Thursday that while it was not trying to attract a better offer and did not believe it could get the best price in a sale in the current oil market, it would not oppose any offer worth at least \$9.6 billion, or \$62 a share in cash for all shareholders.

Mr. Icahn, a New York financier, has offered \$55 a share, half in cash and half in securities.

Wednesday, at the deadline Mr. Icahn had set for a response to his offer, Phillips, based in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, announced that it had filed suit against Mr. Icahn and his Icahn Capital Corp. in U.S. District Court in Tulsa, alleging violations of securities law.

Mr. Icahn had said he would take his offer directly to shareholders if Phillips' board turned it down. The suit was an attempt to block Mr. Icahn from beginning such an offer, from soliciting shareholder support or from voting his 7.5 million shares, 4.85 percent of Phillips' outstanding stock.

Phillips alleged in the suit that Mr. Icahn did not file required proxy statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with his takeover bid and in connection with his opposition to Phillips' plans for restructuring. The suit also alleged that Mr. Icahn made "numerous false and misleading statements in connection with this solicitation."

Late Wednesday, U.S. District Judge H. Dale Cook issued a temporary order to block Mr. Icahn from taking legal action in the dispute in any other court. He scheduled a hearing for Tuesday.

Phillips stock rose 25 cents to \$50 Thursday in extremely heavy New York Stock Exchange trading. More than six million of the company's shares changed hands.

Mr. Icahn is opposing a plan, submitted to Phillips shareholders for approval at a meeting Feb. 22,



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TDB is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 62.8 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.4 billion.

**Trade Development Bank**

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philipp	1000	1000	1000	0	0
United	1000	1000	1000	0	0
AT&T	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0
Indus	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0
Trans	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0
Comp	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0
Comp	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Indus	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Trans	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Comp	1000	1000	1000	0	0

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philipp	1000	1000	1000	0	0
United	1000	1000	1000	0	0
AT&T	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0

AMEX Diaries					
Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Advanced	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Unchanged	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Total	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Volume	1000	1000	1000	0	0

NASDAQ Index					
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Trans	1000	1000	1000	0	0
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AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philipp	1000	1000	1000	0	0
United	1000	1000	1000	0	0
AT&T	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philipp	1000	1000	1000	0	0
United	1000	1000	1000	0	0
AT&T	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0

## N.Y. Stocks Sharply Higher

**United Press International**  
**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange swept higher on a tide of heavy volume Thursday, with several averages again hitting record highs.  
 The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 9.49 to 1,290.08. The Dow Jones transportation average rose 9.08 to a record of 626.22. The old mark was set Tuesday.  
 Advances outpaced declines by a 2-1 ratio. Volume was 151.7 million shares, up from the 141 million traded Wednesday.  
 The Dow industrials were just below their record high of 1,292.62 set Jan. 29.  
 It was the third day in a row that volume has exceeded 140 million shares. Daily volume has topped 100 million shares for 21 consecutive sessions.  
 Thomas Ryan of Kidder, Peabody said individual investors and institutional investors have participated in the recent binge on Wall Street, swelling the volume and pushing prices higher. He noted that individual investors were relatively inactive during 1984.  
 Mr. Ryan attributed the market's gains to the belief by investors "that a lucky combination of low inflation and impressive growth" will continue in 1985, without putting upward pressure on interest rates. He said there were "no surprises" in President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union address and the stock market took it well.  
 The president said he will pursue tax reform legislation this year. He said his goal will be to simplify and streamline the Treasury Department proposals announced last year.  
 Peter Furniss of Shearson Lehman/Ameri-

**M-1 Falls \$1.9 billion**  
**United Press International**  
**NEW YORK** — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, fell \$1.9 billion in the latest week.  
 The money supply is still above the upper limits of the Federal Reserve's 4-to-7 percent growth targets. M-1 is a measure of money supply that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.  
 can Express said the stock market had broken into a new trading range with 1,240 defining the bottom.  
 Mr. Furniss said the new top for the trading range probably will be around 1,325 on the Dow, with institutional investors likely to sell when the Dow works itself to that level.  
 Phillips Petroleum was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 50. Phillips' board rejected an offer by Carl C. Icahn and announced some modifications in its recapitalization plan, designed to make it more attractive to stockholders.  
 Unocal was second, rising 1 1/2 to 47 1/2. The company has been mentioned as a possible takeover candidate.  
 AT&T was third among the actives, adding 1/2 to 21 1/2.  
 Other odd issues firmed with Exxon rising 1/4 to 46 1/2, Sun Co. 1/2 to 49 1/2, Ohio Standard 1/2 to 44 1/2, Atlantic Richfield 1/2 to 46 and Chevron 1/2 to 34 1/2.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philipp	1000	1000	1000	0	0
United	1000	1000	1000	0	0
AT&T	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0

### 2500 ON THE DOW

The image of mankind, as theorized by Freud, suggests that all people are mentally ill, a dictum that blends with Schopenhauer's notion that "intelligence is, in some sense, innately bent on self-annihilation." Their philosophies were mirrored by Aldous Huxley, who wrote: "The leech's kiss; the squid's embrace; the purring ape's defiling touch. And do you like the human race? Not much..."

Huxley's gloom was at variance with the noble nature of man as seen by his grandfather, T.H. Huxley, a staunch supporter of Darwin. Huxley mused: "Man alone possesses the marvelous endowment of intelligible and rational speech, and stands raised upon it as on a mountain top, far above the level of humble fellows and transfigured from his grosser nature by reflecting, here and there, a ray from the infinite source of Truth." It may seem sacrilegious to transpose T.H. Huxley's optimism to such mundane matters as stock markets. His vision was celestial, most investors see no further than the "flap".

Mankind's lack of vision is endemic, only a few mortals capture the "brass ring". The rest spin in dizziness, on a carousel controlled by innovators, the "Power Elite". The basic premise of our investment philosophy is "contrarian": the rational belief in tomorrow, in dawn, not dusk, the ability to perceive what the "Crowd" rarely senses, the cerebral guts required to defy orthodoxy.

In 1982, while the Dow was under 800, while the "Street" was cringing, we mocked the consensus, predicting "THE DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000, BEFORE HITTING 750". And now?

This remains a classic time to buy, not to sigh; a theme we vocalized during the market's last malaise, a malaise that infected thousands of investors. The market subsequently erupted on the upside; it will erupt again, vaporizing prophets of doom, escalating over 2500.

Our current letter focuses upon senior securities that appear poised for a major upswing; in addition, we review a low-priced, emerging stock that may emulate the success of a recently recommended "special situation" that spiraled 800% in a brief time-span, after discovering a large oil and gas field in Texas.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philipp	1000	1000	1000	0	0
United	1000	1000	1000	0	0
AT&T	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
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Dow Jones Averages					
Index	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0
Indus	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0
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Comp	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0	1250.0
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NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Indus	1000	1000	1000	0	0
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Comp	1000	1000	1000	0	0

NYSE Closing					
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AT&T	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
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AT&T	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Indus	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Trans	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Comp	1000	1000	1000	0	0

NYSE Most Actives					
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AT&T	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0
Amgen	1000	1000	1000	0	0



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## U.S. Airlines See Surge in Tourism

**By Agis Salpukas**  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Fueled by the continued strength of the dollar, another surge in American travel to Europe is in the making, and the major international airlines are already adding flights and destinations for the peak summer season.

Stewart G. Long, senior vice president for marketing at Trans World Airlines, said in a news conference Tuesday that so far this quarter the carrier's bookings for international flights, including the summer period, are up 122 percent over the pace of last year's strong first quarter.

"We've never seen figures like

that," Mr. Long said. He predicted that the rise in overseas travel would mean record profits for TWA for the year.

Other major carriers, such as Pan American World Airways and British Airways, are also registering high levels of bookings for international flights, mostly for the summer, and plan to expand capacity and add routes.

To accommodate the expected exodus, TWA is planning to increase by 18 percent the number of flights it will offer on flights across the Atlantic during the summer peak period. Last summer, the carrier increased capacity 21 percent over the previous summer.

TWA is scheduled to add service to Copenhagen, Geneva and Bombay in April.

E.D. Kaufman, TWA's staff vice president for passenger marketing, said the carrier recently had to expand the working hours at its national tour reservation center in Philadelphia. The center, which used to operate from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., is now open from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., he said, but at times it still cannot handle all the calls.

Officials at other major airlines warned that travelers not taking part in a tour should book early for hotel rooms if they want to get rooms at reasonable rates. Last year many travelers had trouble finding inexpensive rooms in such countries as England, France, West Germany and Italy because most had been booked by the airline and travel agent tour operators.

John W. Lampl, manager of public relations in New York for British Airways, said his company was planning to increase its capacity by 17 percent this summer.

As of April 1, he said, the carrier will add new service from Kennedy International Airport to Manchester and start service twice a week from Orlando, Florida, to London and five times a week from Tampa, Florida, to London.

He said the airline's advance sales for February, March and April are up 62 percent over last year.

## Eastern Settles With Pilots on Pay Concessions

**United Press International**  
MIAMI — Eastern Air Lines reached a tentative settlement on Thursday with its pilots' union on wage concessions and took a break from talks with two other unions to brief directors on the company's labor problems.

The settlement with the 2,500-member Air Line Pilots Association will be ratified by the union membership, said Esperson Martinez, a union spokesman. He declined to give details of the agreement, but said it would enable Eastern to present its leaders with a business plan that reflects a profit for 1985.

The plan "generally embraces" recommendations for productivity increases, \$30 million in cost cuts and profit sharing made by Eastern's labor consultant, William J. Usery, said Richard McGraw, Eastern senior vice president for communications.

Eastern has been in technical default on some of its \$2.5 billion in debt since last Friday. It was still negotiating with the machinists' and flight attendants' unions.

## Nokia Sees Stronger High-Tech Sales in 1985

**By Juris Kaza**  
International Herald Tribune  
STOCKHOLM — Oy Nokia AB, the electronic industrial chemical and forest conglomerate that is Finland's largest private corporation, has said that sales in its high-technology divisions would continue to grow strongly in 1985 and that earnings "would develop more favorably" than in 1984.

Nokia's preliminary report this week did not give specific 1984 profit figures, but analysts in Sweden estimated that the Finnish group's net profits probably grew by a maximum of 10 percent from the 1983 level of 104 million markkaa (\$15.4 million).

They said that earnings growth was slowed by the poor profitability of Nokia's cable division and higher production costs in its electronics divisions as a result of last year's worldwide component shortage.

"Although there is nothing on earnings in the report, the assumption of earnings is around 10 percent, which is below expectations," said analyst at a Swedish brokerage said Thursday.

He said it appeared that profits were lower than expected in the new consumer-electronics division, created with Nokia's 1984 acquisition of Oy Salora, a Finnish color-television company, and Luxor AB, a Swedish television, computer and electronics group.

But one London analyst who specializes in Scandinavian markets, said that Nokia's estimated performance was "about in line with expectations."

The report said that Nokia group sales in 1984 climbed 37 percent to 9.4 billion markkaa from 6.97 billion markkaa in 1983, and the company forecast that sales would grow by 15 percent in 1985.

Nokia's report said that sales of the electronics industrial group rose 37 percent in 1984 to 1.825

billion markkaa from 1.339 billion markkaa in 1983. It predicted that sales in this sector, comprising telecommunications, microcomputers and other electronic equipment, would rise 30 percent during 1985.

In 1984, Nokia said the electronics group's returns on net assets improved despite large investments in research and development.

Sales for the Salora/Luxor group, making television equipment and other consumer electronics, were 1.2673 billion markkaa, an increase of 28 percent over the company's combined 1983 sales of 1.312 billion markkaa. Nokia said that exports and sales by foreign subsidiaries comprised 88 percent of total sales of the new division.

Luxor, which Nokia acquired from the Swedish state, "solidified its position in the U.S. market for satellite-receiving equipment," according to the report. Salora boosted exports by 40 percent, mainly through increased sales to Britain.

## U.S. Sets Rules for 2-Engine Jet Flights

**Washington Post Service**  
WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has drafted rules to permit new two-engine jetliners to fly long routes that now require three- or four-engine planes.

When the rules become final, they will allow Boeing's two-engine 767 to fly the most fuel-efficient North Atlantic routes.

The 767 is the first two-engine jetliner to have the range for trans-Atlantic operations, and Boeing has been pressing to get the rules changed. Under current rules, a two-engine plane can be no farther than 60 minutes from an airport on

one engine. Three- and four-engine planes can be no farther than two hours with one engine inoperative. The proposal by the FAA would extend that rule to properly modified two-engine jets.

Trans World Airlines, a 767 customer and the leading North Atlantic carrier, is using a modified 767 on flights between Boston and Paris with a special exemption from the FAA that permits the plane to be as far from an airport as 75 minutes' flying time with one engine inoperative.

The rules would apply everywhere, not just to transoceanic flying.

## Saudi Petrochemical Boom Stirs Fears of Global Glut

(Continued from Page 9)  
and a lot of high-cost capacity has already been shut down.

But Mr. Posevina and others think the effect of the Saudi production on American producers will be "minimal," except for their export markets.

## Firms Study 'Smart' PCs

(Continued from Page 9)  
programs that grow as they are used, that can "learn" repetitive office procedures and begin to perform rote tasks themselves.

Work is now under way at Microsoft Corp. in Bellevue, Washington, on a system that monitors the user's every move, looking to detect patterns. In time, the program would begin to catch on. It would suggest short cuts, recommending the user that the spreadsheet program, for example, includes a feature that copies a column of numbers so that time does not have to be wasted typing them in again.

Or it might catch an inadvertent omission that deviates from the user's ordinary pattern, saving the user embarrassment. "Hey, idiot," a particularly caustic program might type across the screen, "don't you usually send a copy of this report to the slob who sits in the next office?"

Such a program would be a "passive learner," and the risk is that it could pick up bad habits or discover patterns of activity that lead it astray.

Some at the Phoenix conference suggested, only half in jest, that software makers eventually will package their programs like detergent: "New! Improved! With A.I."

"We don't see the Saudi stuff directly competing in United States markets," Mr. Posevina said. "It will be sold mainly in the Pacific rim and some will be targeted toward Western Europe."

The onset of Saudi petrochemical production comes as no surprise, since it has been eight years in the making. Still, some analysts compare the American petrochemical industry to the U.S. steel and auto industries just before their damaging fights against imports.

Although the Saudis are trying to minimize their impact, they concede that their presence, along with new participants from other energy-abundant countries, will alter the industry.

"Commodity petrochemical production is shifting from traditional producers to the energy-rich nations," Mr. al-Jarbou said in New York recently.

"This is a harsh reality," he said. "We are passing through the twilight of one industrial era and entering the dawn of another."

Mr. al-Jarbou, who recently completed a visit to the United States to talk about Saudi production, is director general of the projects implementation department of Riyadh-based Saudi Basic Industries Corp., or Sabic.

Sabic was formed by the state in 1976 to develop petrochemical, metals and fertilizer industries. About 30 percent of the company is held by private citizens and the goal is to make that 75 percent. In all, 16 plants will be built at Jubail on the Gulf and Yanbu al Bahr on the Red Sea.

## Company Earnings

Canada				Anheuser-Busch				Norton			
Husky Oil				1984				1984			
4th Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	4th Qtr.	1984	1983	1982	4th Qtr.	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80
Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20	Per Share	0.30	0.25	0.20
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000	Revenue	4,800	4,400	4,000
Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320	Net Inc.	400	360	320
Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80	Per Share	1.20	1.00	0.80
Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982	Year	1984	1983	1982
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000
Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80	Net Inc.	100	90	80







## Feb. 7

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

# Moët-Hennessy

**SALES RISE 28%**

At its meeting on January 24, 1985, the Board of Directors decided to declare an interim dividend of 9 francs (plus tax credit, 4.50 francs, making a total dividend of 13.50 francs). This interim dividend will be payable on presentation of coupon No. 40.

The Board was informed of the Group's operations over the past year. Provincial sales figures work out to 6,840 million francs.

The Moët-Hennessy Group has for the first time presented its consolidated financial statements in accordance with American standards. Restatement of 1983 sales figures according to the same standards would produce a figure of 5,537 million francs, in which case year-on-year sales growth would have amounted to 38.2%.

The Champagne and Vins sector reported a strong rise in volumes sold up 18% in volume terms (for Champagne). The sector's revenues were up 21.6% on the previous year, to 3,070 million francs.


At Hennessy, sales rose 15.6% on the previous year, to 2,040 million francs (J & Co. shipped 2,040,000 cases in 1984, which was 9.4% more than for the previous year). For the first time, Hennessy shipped more than 2,000,000 cases of bottled cognac in a year. Sales in this sector were up 46.6% to 2,140 million francs.

The Perfumes and Beauty Products sector increased its sales by 21.4% to 5,530 million francs (Dior up 22.4%, Laboratoire Ror 17.2%).

The reorganization of Armstrong continued throughout the year, and sales in all regions remained unchanged.

Final income figures for the year are not yet known in full, but they will certainly show a very distinct rise on the previous year.

# Kingdom of Sweden



**U.S.\$ 150,000,000**  
**Floating Rate Notes Due 1988**

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Clause 6(a) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the Kingdom will redeem all of the outstanding Notes at their principal amount on 29th March, 1985, when interest on the Notes will cease to accrue.

Repayment of principal will be made upon presentation of the Notes with all unmaturing Coupons attached, at the Offices of any one of the Paying Agents mentioned hereon.

Accrued interest due 29th March, 1985 will be paid in the normal manner against presentation of Coupon No. 9, on or after 29th March, 1985.

If any Debentureholder would prefer to use a depositary other than those listed above such holder should contact Mr. Glenn Raven of The National Victoria and Grey Trust Company, Vancouver. Telephone (604) 684-8437 or Telex 04-55229 to make such arrangements.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 8th day of February, 1985.

THE NATIONAL VICTORIA AND GREY TRUST COMPANY  
TRUSTEE

Pursuant to the provisions of the Warrant Indenture and regulations made thereunder, holders of Warrants desiring to be present and vote at the meeting without producing their Warrants may deposit the same with one of the depositary's set forth below or with any other bank, trust company, insurance company or other depository previously approved by the Trustee and will receive in exchange voting certificates which will entitle the holder named therein to be present and vote at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof and to appoint a proxy to represent and vote for the holder at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof in the same way as if the persons so present and voting, either personally or by proxy, were the actual bearers of the Warrants in respect of which such certificates shall have been issued. Warrants so deposited will be held in safe deposit until after the meeting and any adjournment thereof and will then be returned to the depositary. Any bank, trust company, insurance company or other depository approved by the Trustee may act as depository of Debentures of which it may be the holder.

Save as aforesaid, the only persons who shall be recognized at the meeting or any adjournment thereof as the holders of any Debentures or entitled to vote or be present at the meeting or any adjournment thereof shall be persons who produce Debentures at the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

A proxy need not be a Debentureholder.

This notice, a letter from the Managing Director of the Company commenting upon the matters to be considered at the meeting, the Text of Proposed Extraordinary Resolution, Regulations for the meeting of Debentureholders and the list of persons authorized to enable such holders to be present in person or by proxy and vote at the meeting, may be obtained upon request from the offices listed below.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Morgan House, 1 Angel Court London EC2R 7AE United Kingdom	Swiss Bank Corporation 4002 Basle Switzerland
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 35 Avenue des Arts Brussels 1040, Belgium	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 14 Place Vendôme 75001 Paris France

Pursuant to the provisions of the Warrant Indenture and regulations made thereunder, holders of Warrants desiring to be present and vote at the meeting without producing their Warrants may deposit the same with one of the depositary's set forth below or with any other bank, trust company, insurance company or other depository previously approved by the Trustee and will receive in exchange voting certificates which will entitle the holder named therein to be present and vote at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof and to appoint a proxy to represent and vote for the holder at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof in the same way as if the persons so present and voting, either personally or by proxy, were the actual bearers of the Warrants in respect of which such certificates shall have been issued. Warrants so deposited will be held in safe deposit until after the meeting and any adjournment thereof and will then be returned to the depositary. Any bank, trust company, insurance company or other depository approved by the Trustee may act as depository of Warrants of which it may be the holder.

Save as aforesaid, the only persons who shall be recognized at the meeting or any adjournment thereof as the holders of any Warrants or entitled to vote or be present at the meeting or any adjournment thereof shall be persons who produce Warrants at the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

A proxy need not be a Warrantholder.

This notice, a letter from the Managing Director of the Company commenting upon the matters to be considered at the meeting, the Text of Proposed Extraordinary Resolution, Regulations for the meeting of Warrantholders and the list of persons authorized to enable such holders to be present in person or by proxy and vote at the meeting, may be obtained upon request from the offices listed below.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Morgan House, 1 Angel Court London EC2R 7AE United Kingdom	Swiss Bank Corporation Ausseherstrasse 1 4002 Basle Switzerland
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 35 Avenue des Arts Brussels 1040, Belgium	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 14 Place Vendôme 75001 Paris France

If any Warrantholder would prefer to use a depositary other than those listed above such holder should contact Mr. Glenn Raven of The National Victoria and Grey Trust Company, Vancouver. Telephone (604) 684-8437 or Telex 04-55229 to make such arrangements.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 8th day of February, 1985.

THE NATIONAL VICTORIA AND GREY TRUST COMPANY  
TRUSTEE

**Bankers Trust Company, London**  
Fiscal Agent

8th February, 1985

**Bankers Trust Company, London**  
Fiscal Agent

8th February, 1985

**Bankers Trust Company, London**  
Fiscal Agent

8th February, 1985

**Bankers Trust Company, London**  
Fiscal Agent

8th February, 1985

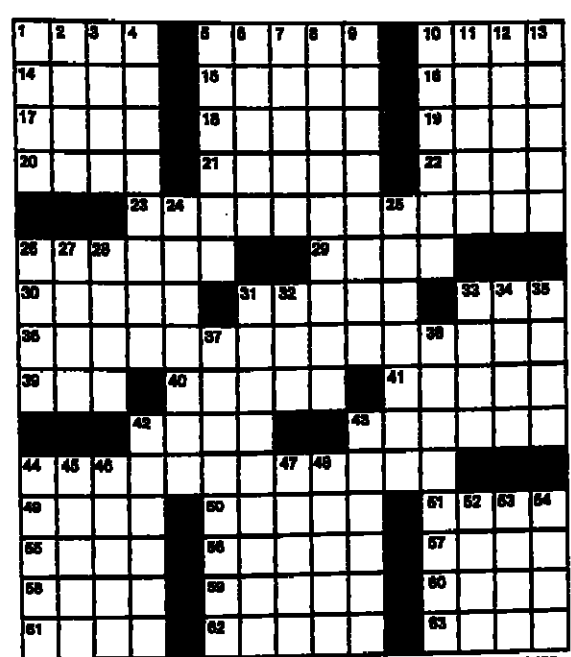












**ACROSS**

1 St. Peter has one at St. Peter's  
5 Domesticated  
10 Ashen  
14 Indigo  
15 Endure  
16 African river  
17 Item in a corset or a collar  
18 Oregon or Santa Fe  
19 G.I.'s ration in W.W. II  
20 Short wave?  
21 Actress Anouk  
22 Ornamental pattern, in art  
23 An appetizer  
24 Distillates of turpentine  
25 Regimen  
26 A.C.A.  
31 Rio de la  
33 Form of communication?  
36 An entree  
39 Haw's partner  
40 Aerial maneuvers  
41 Kind of tube or sanctum  
42 Stimulates, with "up"  
43 Staid  
44 A dessert

**DOWN**

1 Metal fastener  
2 Stake  
3 Ananias, e.g.  
4 Greek god  
5 A Turkish-speaking people  
6 Shelters, in  
7 City in Dade County  
8 Widow of Ernie Kovacs  
9 Variety of gymnasium  
10 Tailor's inserted piece  
11 Drive off  
12 Tex. shrine  
13 Middle Eastern republic  
24 Stores grain  
25 More crumbly or powdery  
26 Rootless  
27 Ancient leather flask  
28 Thailand, formerly  
31 Morning star  
32 Prune  
33 Alcohol burner  
34 Printer's mark  
35 Marquette was one  
37 Specious reasons  
38 Poem by Keats  
42 Harvester of a kind  
43 Like a stone pillar  
44 I.O.U.'s  
45 Separated  
46 Japanese  
47 Older brother of Moses  
48 Mem. of a pool  
49 Handle for Hadrian  
53 Scrutinize  
54 Scarlett's home

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



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## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**GOUCH**  
**ORFUR**  
**HUMILS**  
**YATAPH**

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIBEL ALIVE SAVORY CLOUDY  
Answer: How that comical person started the day for his troops—WITH "DROLL" CALL

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	8	Cairo	24	15
Amsterdam	13	5	Calcutta	28	18
Athens	12	5	Chongqing	22	12
Bahia	21	14	Colombo	28	18
Bombay	28	18	Hankow	22	12
Buenos Aires	21	14	Harbin	22	12
Calcutta	28	18	Hong Kong	22	12
Cardenas	21	14	Kobe	22	12
Cebu	28	18	London	12	5
Chongqing	22	12	Manila	28	18
Colon	28	18	Medan	28	18
Copenhagen	12	5	Osaka	22	12
Dallas	21	14	Shanghai	22	12
Dhaka	28	18	Singapore	28	18
Durham	21	14	Taipei	22	12
Edinburgh	12	5	Tokyo	22	12
Geneva	12	5			
Hankow	22	12			
Hong Kong	22	12			
Kobe	22	12			
London	12	5			
Manila	28	18			
Medan	28	18			
Osaka	22	12			
Shanghai	22	12			
Singapore	28	18			
Taipei	22	12			
Tokyo	22	12			

**MIDDLE EAST**

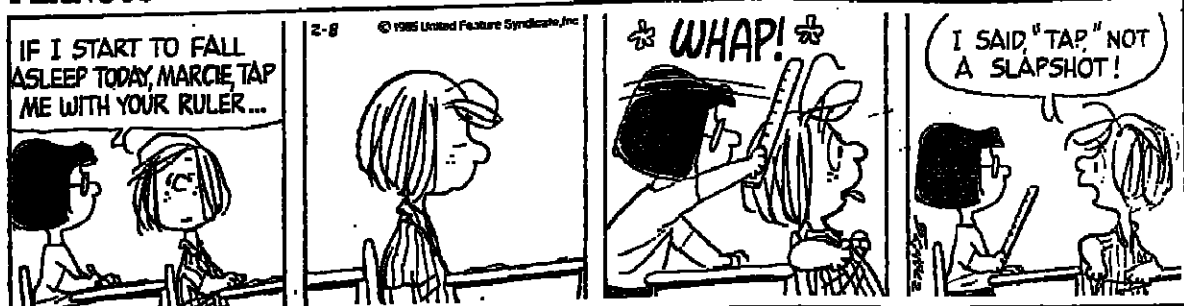
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Beirut: 21 14 5  
Damascus: 21 14 5  
Jerusalem: 21 14 5  
Tel Aviv: 21 14 5

**OCEANIA**

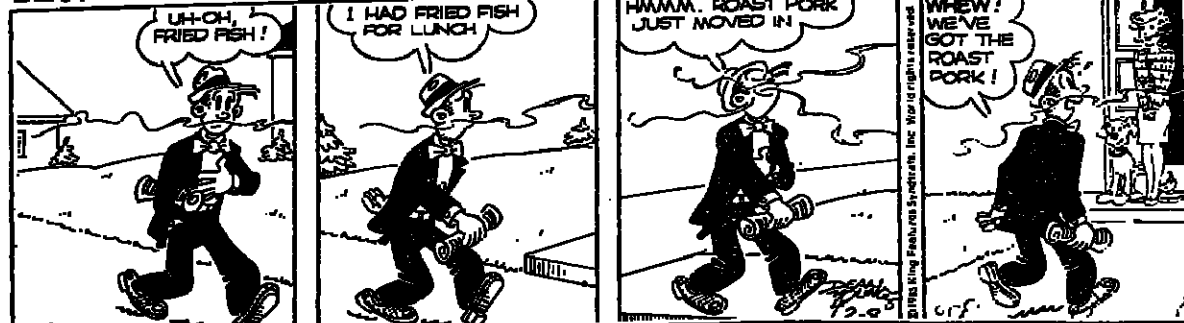
Auckland: 12 5 0  
Sydney: 12 5 0  
Wellington: 12 5 0

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST** — CHAMBERLAIN: CHONG, FRANKFURT, POPE, TENO, 2-8 (1-11). LONDON: 2-8 (1-11). PARIS: 2-8 (1-11). NEW YORK: 2-8 (1-11). SEATTLE: 2-8 (1-11). SINGAPORE: 2-8 (1-11). TOKYO: 2-8 (1-11). WASHINGTON: 2-8 (1-11). YOKOHAMA: 2-8 (1-11).

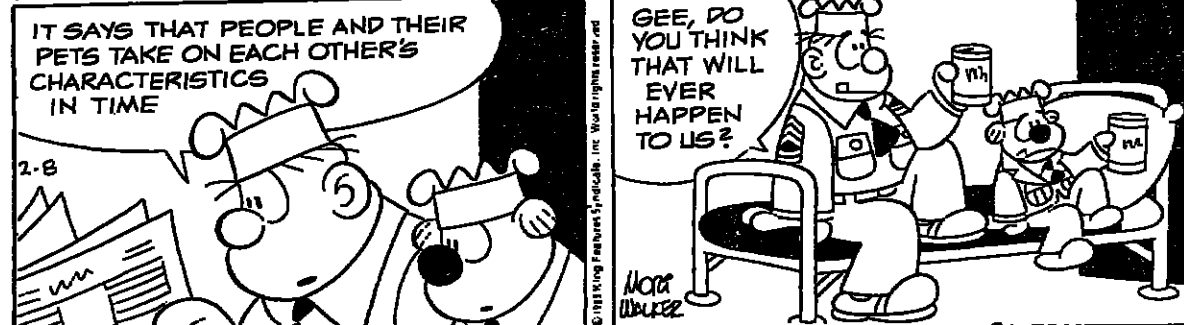
## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## JIM DAVIS

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## Canadian Stock Markets Feb. 7

Toronto		High Low Close	
4220 Abitibi	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1300 Alcan	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Alcan Int'l	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
7500 Air Canada	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Bank of Montreal	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Bell Canada	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Borealis	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Pacific	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian National	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Tire	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Western	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Zinc	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Potash	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Paper	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Lumber	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Coal	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Oil	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Gas	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Electric	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Telecom	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Media	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Retail	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Services	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Real Estate	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Insurance	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Finance	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Banking	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Investment	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Trust	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Fund	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Bond	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Equity	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Index	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
1000 Canadian Total	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2

## Amsterdam Feb. 7

Class Prev.		Close	
ABN	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Holding	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Group	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Int'l	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Netherlands	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Rotterdam	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Schiedamschen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Vlaanderen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Zuid-Holland	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Overijssel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Friesland	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Groningen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Leeuwarden	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Twente	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Overijssel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Friesland	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Groningen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Leeuwarden	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Twente	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Overijssel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Friesland	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Groningen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Leeuwarden	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Twente	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Overijssel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Friesland	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Groningen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Leeuwarden	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Twente	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Overijssel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Friesland	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Groningen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Leeuwarden	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Twente	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Overijssel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Friesland	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Groningen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Leeuwarden	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Twente	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Overijssel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Friesland	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Groningen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Leeuwarden	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Twente	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Overijssel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Friesland	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Groningen	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
ABN-Leeuwarden	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
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## SPORTS

A Question of Too Many Generals:  
Flutie Reports to Camp, Sipe Departs

Doug Flutie throws a pass during his first workout.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida — On the day that Doug Flutie reported for his first workout with his new team, the New Jersey Generals traded their veteran quarterback, Brian Sipe, to the Jacksonville Bulls.

The Bulls announced that in exchange for Sipe, a 36-year-old entering his 12th year in pro football, the Generals received a high draft pick and other considerations in the agreement between U.S. Football League clubs.

With Flutie earning more than \$1 million a year and Sipe receiving an estimated \$700,000, New Jersey's coach, Walt Michaels, was faced with the prospect of having to bench one star.

The team's owner, Donald Trump, who formally signed Flutie Tuesday in a ceremony in New York, knew the Heisman Trophy winner from Boston College would have to play in order to sell tickets and increase television ratings, making his contract worthwhile to the club.

Sipe reported to camp, amid rumors of Flutie's signing, well-rested and in good shape. He had main-



Brian Sipe

ained that Flutie would have to win the starting quarterback job from him.

Sipe's best pro season came in 1980 when he led the National Football League in passing, throwing for 4,132 yards and 30 touchdowns. He was named AFC Player of the Year that season.

He joins a crowded quarterback scene in Jacksonville. The Bulls now have five passers, including the former Duke quarterback Ben Bennett. Bennett, in his first pro season, was the NCAA's all-time passing leader until Flutie broke his record for career yardage.

The Bulls last week signed the 1983 Heisman Trophy winner, Mike Rozier. The running back became a free agent when the Pittsburgh Steelers folded after the 1984 season.

After 10 years with the NFL's Cleveland Browns, Sipe signed a three-year contract with the Generals in 1984 worth an estimated \$2.1 million. He led New Jersey to a 14-4 finish and a playoff berth last year. He threw for 17 touchdowns and his 82.1 efficiency rating placed him sixth among U.S. Football League passers.

"There was going to be an awkward situation in New Jersey," Sipe said at an evening news conference. "This is one solution. I prepared myself all the way up until about three hours ago to be battling Doug Flutie. I would not call this a relief. I would call this a great opportunity."

He said he was looking forward to playing for Lindy Infante, the Bulls' coach, who has a reputation as a passing coach.

"I'm the type of quarterback who likes to throw the ball," Sipe said. "For professional reasons, I'm very happy to be down here with Lindy and his type of football."

Sipe is not expected to play in Saturday's exhibition game against Orlando because he is unfamiliar with the Bulls' offense. However, he figures to start when the season opens Feb. 24 against the defending champion Baltimore Stars.

"I do expect it to be a delicate situation," Sipe said. "I am going to try to be as sensitive as possible. I think it is unfortunate my appearance may cost somebody else his job."

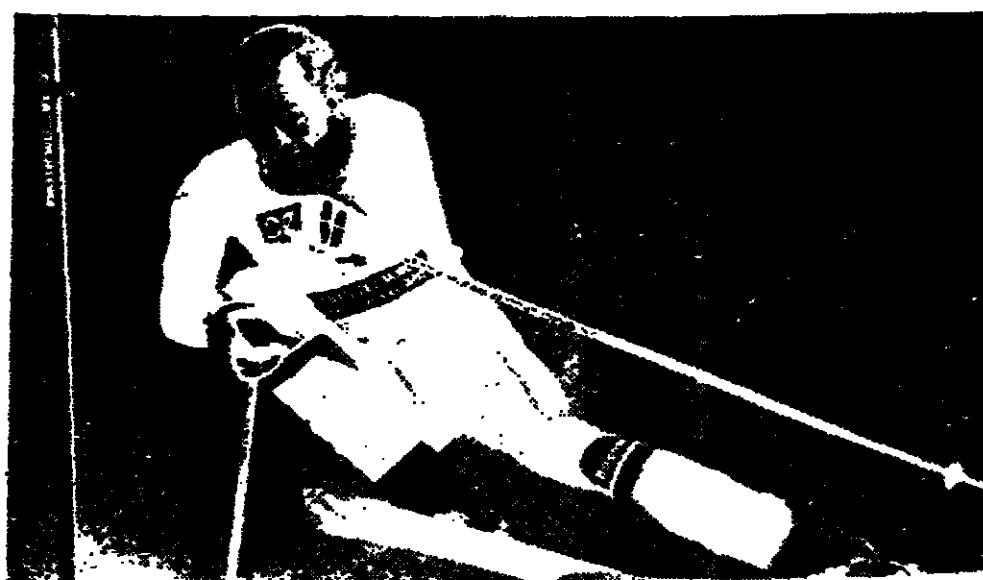
Flutie, who said his only real concern was the "reaction of the players on the team," was introduced to Sipe before Wednesday's practice at Orlando, Florida.

"Brian congratulated me on my college career and my contract," Sipe said. "Brian made me feel very good. As far as any quarterback deal between us, that's up to Coach Michaels to decide."

"I don't think Donald Trump intends for me to sit on the bench my entire career, but I don't think he wants Brian there, either."

"The man conducted himself as a quarterback familiar with the passing game," Michaels said after Flutie's morning workout. "Of course, we had to kind of hand feed him. And I'm not going to rush him into anything too fast."

Michals said that it was unlikely Flutie would play the exhibition game against Tampa Bay Saturday, but that he planned to use Flutie for a half against Orlando on Feb. 15.



Markus Wasmaier of West Germany hit a gate and lost his hat during the second run.

Wasmaier Wins Giant Slalom Title,  
Upsetting Zurbriggen, Girardelli

The Associated Press

BORMIO, Italy — Markus Wasmaier of West Germany upset the heavy favorites, Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland and Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, on Thursday to win the men's giant slalom title at the world Alpine ski championships here.

Wasmaier, 21, clocked a total time for the two heats of 2 minutes, 28.90 seconds down the icy Stelvio track.

Zurbriggen, 22, who had won the world downhill and combined titles, took the silver medal, only five hundredths of a second behind Wasmaier. Austrian-born Girardelli, who races for Luxembourg, finished third.

Wasmaier, whose previous best performance in the international ski circuit was second place in a World Cup giant slalom in December, gave West Germany its first gold here by taking several risks in both heats on a difficult, hard

course with 50 gates and a vertical drop of 385 meters.

Girardelli, 21, who was entered in the championships at the last minute after he applied for Luxembourg citizenship, had a total time of 2:29.37.

Egon Hirt of West Germany was fourth in 2:30.35. Hirt was seventh fastest in the first run in 1:10.16. Hans Enn of Austria, only 11th after the first run, made a strong comeback to take fifth place overall, in 2:30.36.

Italy's Robert Erlacher, in 2:30.53, edged Yugoslavia's Rok Petrovic for sixth place. Petrovic clocked 2:31.03. The Yugoslav veteran Bojan Kizjic, fourth after the first run, dropped to eighth overall in 2:31.26. Oswald Totsch of Italy placed ninth in 2:31.40, ahead of Switzerland's Max Julien, the Olympic giant slalom champion, 10th in 2:31.71.

Wasmaier, who likes mountain climbing and ski jumping, took several chances in the first run, going for the fastest time.

"In the second run, I hit a gate with my head. I lost my hat and I thought it was all over," he said. "Then I told myself, 'All or nothing,' so I really went for it."

Zurbriggen said he was disappointed at missing his third gold medal, but by only five hundredths of a second. But I did not really lose. It was Wasmaier who did extremely well and won the race."

Girardelli, who has been skiing for Luxembourg after a dispute with Austrian ski officials, said he was happy with his third place and the bronze medal.

"In the past, the favorites often failed to win the world title," he said. "I made some minor mistakes in both runs and they cost me a better place."

Ingemar Stenmark, a silver medalist in the 1982 world giant slalom race, missed a gate and dropped out in the second run. The 28-year-old veteran, who is given better chances in Sunday's special slalom, had been 16th after the first heat.

## SCOREBOARD

## U.S. College Basketball Leaders

NCAA's College Basketball Leaders through Feb. 4.

TEAM OFFENSE G (W-L) Pts. Avg.

Oklahoma 21 17-4 134 92.1

Adams State 21 17-4 134 92.1

North State 21 17-4 134 92.1

Southern 21 17-4 134 92.1

Texas 21 17-4 134 92.1

Louisville (Ky.) 21 17-4 134 92.1

New-Lex Vegas 21 17-4 134 92.1

Virginia Tech 21 17-4 134 92.1

San Jose 21 17-4 134 92.1

South Alabama 21 17-4 134 92.1

Lehigh Valley 21 17-4 134 92.1

Northwestern 21 17-4 134 92.1

TEAM DEFENSE G (W-L) Pts. Avg.

Colgate 21 17-4 134 92.1

Penn State 21 17-4 134 92.1

North Carolina 21 17-4 134 92.1

Illinois 21 17-4 134 92.1

Georgia 21 17-4 134 92.1

Oregon State 21 17-4 134 92.1

Temple 21 17-4 134 92.1

Illinois 21 17-4 134 92.1

Marquette 21 17-4 134 92.1

Murray St. 21 17-4 134 92.1

Val. Military 21 17-4 134 92.1

Virginia 21 17-4 134 92.1

Houston Baptist 21 17-4 134 92.1

San Diego 21 17-4 134 92.1

## Basketball

## U.S. College Basketball Leaders

NCAA's College Basketball Leaders through Feb. 4.

TEAM OFFENSE G (W-L) Pts. Avg.

Oklahoma 21 17-4 134 92.1

Adams State 21 17-4 134 92.1

North State 21 17-4 134 92.1

Southern 21 17-4 134 92.1

Texas 21 17-4 134 92.1

Louisville (Ky.) 21 17-4 134 92.1

New-Lex Vegas 21 17-4 134 92.1

Virginia Tech 21 17-4 134 92.1

San Jose 21 17-4 134 92.1

South Alabama 21 17-4 134 92.1

Lehigh Valley 21 17-4 134 92.1

Northwestern 21 17-4 134 92.1

TEAM DEFENSE G (W-L) Pts. Avg.

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North Carolina 21 17-4 134 92.1

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Murray St. 21 17-4 134 92.1

Val. Military 21 17-4 134 92.1

Virginia 21 17-4 134 92.1

Houston Baptist 21 17-4 134 92.1

San Diego 21 17-4 134 92.1

## Ewings, Green

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Stevens, South JR 17 103 154 46.5

Bradley, Jeff SR 18 125 188 46.5

Thorne, Gerry SR 18 125 188 46.5

Robinson, Jerry SR 17 127 274 63.1

Benjamin, Craig SR 17 127 274 63.1

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## OBSERVER

## The Processing Process

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — For a long time after going into the writing business, I wrote. It was hard to do. That was before the word processor was invented. Whenever all the writers got together, it was white, white, white. How hard writing was. How they wished they had gone into dry cleaning, stone-cutting, anything less toilsome than writing.

Then the word processor was invented, and a few printers switched from writing to processing words. They came back with glowing reports: "Have seen the future and it works." That sort of thing. I lack the pioneer's courage. It does not run in my family, a family that arrived on the Atlantic coast 300 years ago, moved 50 yards inland for security against high tides, and has scarcely moved since, except to go to the drugstore.

Still, one cannot hold off forever. My family had given up saddle and stirrups for the automobile, hadn't it? In fact, used the light bulb without the slightest sense of betraying the solid old American values.

My trade was writing, not processing words. I feared or detested almost all things that had "process," "processor" or "processed" attached to them. Announcements by airplane personnel that I was in a machine engaged in "final landing process" made my blood run cold. Processed words, I feared, would be as bland as processed cheese.

So I resisted, continued to write, played the old fuddy-duddy progress later when urged to take the easy way and switch to processing words.

When former writers who had turned to processing words spoke of their marvelous new lives, it was the ease they always emphasized. The processing process made life so easy (this was what they always said) — so infinitely easier than writing. Only an idiot — and here I caught glances fraught with meaning — only an idiot would continue to suffer the toil of writing.

To shorten a tedious story, I capitulated. Why are we moved to act against our best judgment? Because we fear public abuse and ridicule.

Thus the once happy cigarette addict is bullied out of his habit by abuse from health fanatics. My hesitation about processing words was being noticed by aggressive young persons who had processed words from their cradles and thought the spectacle of someone writing was as quaint as a four-child family. I hated being quaint. I switched to processing words, and — man alive! Talk about easy!

It is so easy, not to mention so much fun — listen, folks, I have just switched right here at the start of this paragraph to word processing — right there I switched from the old typewriter (talk about goose-guzzling, which is now clicking so quietly and causing me so little effort that I don't think I'll ever want to stop this sentence because — well, why should you want to stop a sentence when you're really well launched into the thing — the sentence, I mean — and it's so easy just to keep her rolling right along and never stop since, anyhow, once you do stop, you are going to have to start another sentence, right? — which means coming up with another idea.

What the great thing — really great thing — really and truly great thing is about processing words like this, which I am now doing, is that at the end, when you are finally finished, with the piece terminated and concluded, not to say ended, done and thoroughly completed to your own personal, idiosyncratic, individual, one-of-a-kind, distinctive taste which is unique to you as a human person, male or female, adult or child, regardless of race, creed or color — at the end which I am now approaching on account of exhausting available paper space the processing has been so easy that I am not feeling the least, slightest, smallest or even somewhat minute sensation of tired fatigue exhaustion, as was always felt in the old days of writing when the mechanical machine, not to mention goose-quill pens, were so cumbersome and difficult and hard to work that people were constantly forever easing off on them, thus being trapped into the time-wasting thinking process, which just about at this week, spaciously, folks.

New York Times Service



Ship political officer led the 1975 mutiny on the Storozhevoy and its unsuccessful dash for Swedish haven.

## The Mutiny on the Storozhevoy

By Norman Black

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In the pre-dawn darkness of Nov. 8, 1975, the Soviet missile destroyer Storozhevoy quietly slipped its lines and headed out to sea from the Soviet port of Riga. For hours, according to research by a U.S. naval officer, no one in the Soviet navy knew the ship was gone.

So began an extraordinary, although ultimately unsuccessful, mutiny. New details of the incident have just been published. Before the incident was over, this account states, the Storozhevoy would move well into the Baltic Sea on a dash toward Sweden and the West, only to be turned back by attacking Soviet planes and other ships.

At least a dozen sailors were killed during the incident, the summary adds, and the leader of the mutiny was later tried and shot. After a final cruise in the Baltic, the Storozhevoy was transferred to the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

The attempted flight of the Storozhevoy has been reported by U.S. and European newspapers, but never acknowledged by the Soviet Union. Now, however, a more detailed account has emerged.

An investigation by the American officer paints a picture of harsh living conditions on board the ship: of a young, trusted political officer and an unusual series of events that allowed the officer to take charge of a frontline warship — with most of its crew ashore — in a port close to international waters and the West.

The detective work was performed by Lieutenant Commander Gregory D. Young, who earned a master's degree from the Naval Postgraduate School in 1982 by devoting his thesis to the Storozhevoy incident. His findings attracted little interest, however, until they were summarized this month in the magazine Sea Power. The U.S. Navy refuses to comment on Young's research, although sources say it has been accepted as the most definitive account available.

Now an instructor of naval officers at the University of Colorado, Young said recently he had received access to some classified materials on the mutiny, but he said he pieced together most of the information from other

sources, including Russian immigrants who were in Riga and intercepted radio messages.

"There is no doubt the incident occurred," Young said. "There are still questions about the details and about what prompted it. But it definitely happened and there is no other incident like this that I can find" in the history of the Soviet navy.

According to Young, the mutiny on board the Storozhevoy was led by the ship's zampolit, or political deputy, an officer placed

Researched pieces together an unusual combination of events that allowed a political officer to try to flee with ship in 1975

aboard every Soviet ship to maintain the ideological purity of the crew. The zampolit on the Storozhevoy, a modern 3,800-ton warship, was only three years old in 1975, was Captain Valery Mikhailovich Sablin. Young described Sablin as an unusual political officer, willing to listen to crew complaints during his lectures on Marxist thought without spouting the standard party line. Young says Sablin had been criticized in 1974 in the Soviet military newspaper Red Star for not running his political education meetings properly.

Sablin delivered his last such lecture on the afternoon of Nov. 7, 1975, when many of the ship's officers and crew were on leave in Riga commemorating the October Revolution. That night, according to Young's research, Sablin, another officer named Markov, and a dozen or so petty officers locked the ship's captain in his cabin, tied up some other officers and ordered "a skeleton crew of untrained 18- and 19-year-old conscript sailors" to take the Storozhevoy to sea.

As the ship moved out of port, one sailor jumped over the side, apparently to warn Sablin, and managed to reach shore, Young said, citing secondhand accounts from a bus driver. It took the exhausted sailor more than two hours to reach naval headquarters in Riga and convince a duty officer that something was wrong on the Storozhevoy.

Even then, it was only after one of the officers on board the ship managed to untie himself and reach a radio to broadcast an emergency message that Soviet authorities realized what was happening. By then, the ship was steaming across the Baltic for the Swedish island of Gotland.

The 320-kilometer (200-mile) voyage from Riga to Gotland would have taken less than seven hours, Young added. But the commander of the Soviet Navy ordered the Storozhevoy stopped.

The remainder of the story was pieced together primarily through accounts provided by Swedish journalists following last month's mutiny on the Soviet military ship, Young said. Antisubmarine radio operators in Sweden found themselves listening to transmissions between the mutineers and Soviet bombers sent to stop the ship.

The Storozhevoy refused the pleas of the pilots to heave to. Young said, and the planes eventually opened fire.

"Evidence of the utter chaos and disarray is clear," Young wrote, saying the Soviet bombers caused more damage to a pursuing ship than to the Storozhevoy.

The Storozhevoy took evasive maneuvers, but never returned fire, Young said. "The Swedish intercepts indicate that the ship was finally recaptured around 8 A.M. on Nov. 8, 1975, only about 48 kilometers (30 miles) from Gotland," he said. The incident lasted about six hours: the mutineers apparently surrendered without resistance.

Sablin and a number of enlisted members of the crew eventually were executed, Young concluded. Sablin after a three-day trial before the Military District of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

"What is so fascinating and what I spent a lot of time focusing on were the possible causes," Young added. "And what I found were a lot of different things that all probably contributed — a lot of discontent on board, bad living and working conditions, ethnic frictions, alcoholism."

"And there were also the unusual circumstances of a trusted political officer on board a ship, without much of its crew, and located close to the West. I think it all contributed to this occurring this one time."

## PEOPLE

## Jackson Hospitalized

Doctors said Jesse Jackson is in good condition after being hospitalized with a partially collapsed lung caused by a severe case of bronchitis and pneumonia. A spokesman from Howard University Hospital in Washington, where Jackson will be staying for four to seven days, said Wednesday that the 43-year-old civil rights leader was resting comfortably. Jackson was admitted Tuesday.

Buckingham Palace is to review its practice of appointing royal cigarette manufacturers following last month's lung operation on Princess Margaret, an anti-smoking lawmaker said Wednesday. Labor Party lawmaker Ernie Roberts introduced a parliamentary resolution against putting the royal seal on cigarette packs after doctors removed non-cancerous tissue from the lungs of Princess Margaret, who is the queen's sister and a heavy smoker. Roberts said the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Albemarle, who supervises the naming of royal suppliers, wrote to him saying: "It is only for the supply of cigarettes to official guests at royal residences that the grants of warrants of appointments to tradesmen have been given. This policy is under review, and I am grateful to your bringing to our attention the concern of members of Parliament."

Following in the footsteps of leading British and American pop figures, some of Canada's top stars, are to make a record in aid of Ethiopian famine victims. "Tears Are Not Enough" was written by rock singer Bryan Adams. He will be joined for Sunday's recording of the song by Anne Murray, Paul Anka, Neil Young, Gordon Lightfoot and a host of other Canadian performers. An Italian group also is making a famine-relief record. A spokesman for the producers said singers including Lucio Dalla and Vasco Rossi had recorded "No Tears," one of Italy's most popular songs, and the record would go on sale in the next few days.

Marty Davis, 36, is out to smash the stereotypes. In a letter to the Washington Post magazine protesting a feature it did on congressional wives, the wife of Michigan's Representative Robert W. Davis

enclosed a picture of herself posing in a leotard. "We're not stuck in a 1950s Donna Reed time warp," she wrote. "There are congressional wives who aren't cloying Barbie Dolls swathed in Ultrasuede."

James B. Sherwood, president of the Sea Containers group, Tuesday announced the purchase of a venerable British magazine that recently called him "a quiet American millionaire." Sherwood and an American associate paid \$1.68 million for the 143-year-old Illustrated London News, whose fairly small circulation has subscribers in 160 countries, including 10,000 in the United States.

Leonardo Boff, a Brazilian advocate of the so-called "liberation theology" denounced by the Vatican, has become the first winner of an award created by a "Foundation for Freedom in the Church." Herbert Haug, the initiator of the foundation, said Boff was presented with the 5,000-Swiss franc (\$1,830) award at a ceremony at Tübingen, West Germany, Tuesday. Boff, a Franciscan monk, immediately turned over the prize money to charity.

Jazz trumpeter Thad Jones takes over leadership of the Count Basie Band when it begins a U.S. tour Sunday, a spokesman for C. Basie Enterprises Inc. said. Jones has lived in Denmark for the last seven years, since the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis band dissolved after 13 years together. He has been leading the Danish Radio Orchestra. He was with the Basie band from 1954 to 1963, composing and arranging as well as playing in the trumpet section.

The crew of the U.S. space shuttle Discovery received the thanks of Lloyd's of London for rescuing two communications satellites from family orbits last November. Astronauts Anna Fisher, Frederick Hanck, Dale Gardner, Joseph Allen and David Walker are in Britain for 10 days at the invitation of Lloyd's chairman Peter Miller. Lloyd's earlier gave each Discovery crew member its silver medal for meritorious services for recovering the heavily insured satellites.

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